THE COLUMBIAN.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TWO DOLLARS per year, 50 cents discount allowed when paid in advance. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

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The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1879.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XIII, NO. 30
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLIV, NO. 21

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Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

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All are invited. There is always room.

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J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

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Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
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Lancashire	10,000,00
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March 26,'77—y

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April 18, 1879-1f

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Jan. 11, 1878

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Can be consulted in German.
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July 11, '79-tf

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BUILDER AND MANUFACTURER OF
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets,
and dealer in LUMBER and all kinds of BUILDING MATERIAL, HARDWARE, &c.,
THIRD STREET, CATAWISSA, PA.
May 16, '79-3m*

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The Old Reliable
STANDARD PUMP
For Wells 10 to 75 feet Deep
New Price List Jan. 1, 1879.
ADDRESS
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440 MARKET ST., PHILADA.
April 11, 1879-6m

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SNYDER'S TANNERY,

old stand Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be ad for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1878.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!
GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for seminal weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases, such as Loss of memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

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Manufacturers of
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Prices reduced to suit the times.
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THE EDUCATOR,
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April 18, 1879-tf

$2,000 A YEAR for honest, intelligent business men or agents. New business; light work. Address CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY, Madison, Ind.
June 27, 1879-4m

Poetical.

HIDING FROM PAPA.

BY MRS. E. S. TURNER.

Papa's lost his baby!
Searches everywhere,
Under the chairs and tables,
With the greatest care!

Pulls aside the curtain,
Peeps behind the door!
Never sees the little heap
Curled up on the floor:
Never hears the whisper,
"Mamma, don't you tell!"
Nor the little laughter,
Muffled, like a bell!

Off he scampers wildly,
Hunting here and there,
Overturning everything,
With the greatest care,
Canary has a visit,
Sitting on his perch,
Mamma's apron pocket
Suffers by the search.

"Now I am so tired—
Elephant at play—
That I must take a rest
A minute by the way,
I'll lay my weary head
On this little rug."
Under mamma's towel
Lay her darling, snug!

Then the merry scrambling
Papa laughed to see!
"And you didn't think, now,
That it could be me!"
—*Youth's Companion.*

SWEEP YOUR OWN DOOR.

Do we heed the homely adage handed down from days of yore,
"Ere you sweep your neighbor's dwelling, clear the rubbish from your door?"
Let not filth, nor rust there gather; leave no traces of decay;
Pluck up every weed unsightly; brush the fallen leaves away.
If we faithfully have labored thus to sweep without, within,
Pluck up envy, evil-speaking, malice, each besetting sin—
Weeds that by the sacred portals of the inner temple grow;
Poison weeds the heart defiling, bearing bitterness and woe—
Then, perchance, we may have leisure o'er our neighbor watch to keep;
All the work assigned us finished, we before his door may sweep;
Show him where the moss is clinging—token ever of decay—
Where the thistles, thickly springing, daily must be cleared away.
But alas! our work neglected, we oft mount the judgment seat;
With his failings, his omissions, we our weary brother greet:
In some hidden nook forgotten, searching with a careful eye,
We the springing weeds discover—some slight blemish there decry.
For his slothfulness, his blindness, we our brother harshly chide;
Glory in our strength and wisdom, we condemn him in our pride.
Ask not why he has neglected thus before his door to sweep;
Why grown careless, he has slumbered, failed his garden plot to keep.
On the judgment seat still sitting, we no helping hand extend,
To assist our weaker brother his shortcomings to amend;
For his weariness, his faltering, we no sweet compassion show,
From our store no cordial bring him, no encouragement bestow,
But while busied with our neighbor, urging him to ceaseless care,
Calling to the thoughtless toilers to their labor to repair,
Lo! unseen, the dust has gathered; weeds are growing where of yore,
Flowers rare and sweet were blooming when we swept before our door.
Ah! how easy o'er our brother faithful ward and watch to keep;
But, alas; before our dwelling hard indeed to daily sweep;
Harder than to share the conflict "by the stuff" at home to stay,
Easier to sit in judgment than to humbly watch and pray.

Miscellaneous.

SENATOR VOORHEES ON THE CONFEDERATE BRIGADIERS.

Hypocrisy of the Stalwart Radicals.

FROM SPEECH IN THE SENATE, JUNE 19TH.

Let us see a little further, however, about this dangerous person called the confederate brigadier. Who first brought him here? Who is responsible for the introduction of the confederate brigadier to the theater of national politics? Southern gentlemen around me on this floor are here because they thought the country was restored to its normal relations; that the states were rehabilitated under the constitution; that each state had the right to select its own representatives in both branches of congress and that they were not compelled to ask leave to come of any set of men from any part of the country.

Gentlemen, I welcome you. You are right in being here. You are met however by a party of violent unwelcome, with abuse and denunciation hurled as a key-note to party warfare by the great senator from New York, and followed up by all the senators on that side of the chamber. Sir, there is something due to history on this subject. Is the confederate soldier unfit to take part in the affairs of this government; or is it in fact only the confederate soldier who votes the democratic ticket to whom you object? Is it the confederate soldier *per se*, or does the objection to him only arise when he votes the democratic ticket? If a confederate soldier votes the republican ticket, and indorses all the rascality that overwhelmed the south as a deluge during carpetbagism, do you not embrace him? Tell me when you have ever spewed such a one out of your mouths. Tell me where you ever repulsed him from your warmest and most affectionate political embrace. None such have ever been seen cast out by the republican party. On the contrary, all such have had seats of dignity and robes of honor assigned them.

It is but a little while ago since a confederate brigadier first took part in the control of public affairs. He was invited to do so by the candidate of the stalwarts for the next Presidency, General Grant. Grant appointed Brigadier General Amos I. Ackerman, of Georgia, to a seat in his cabinet. A majority of the republican senators sitting here to-day on their oaths voted to confirm him as the first law officer of this government. They gave it to him to construe the constitution, to interpret the laws, to render decisions binding for years and perhaps for all time. General Grant put into the hands of confederate Brigadier General Amos I. Akerman the portfolio of justice, and a republican senate confirmed him; and why? not because he was greatly learned in the law. Nor did they object when he carried a sword and killed whom he could, under the confederate flag; he voted the republican ticket and that was enough; it washed away all his sins and made him clean and pure in their eyes, though his sins had been as scarlet before.

Another instance nearer home in time and place occurs next to my mind. I know what profound satisfaction I will afford to the senator from New York [Mr. Conkling] when I pause for a moment to pronounce a eulogy upon the present administration. I know the appreciation which his robust intellect has of the patriotic and comprehensive capacities of the administration now in power. I know, therefore, he will be grateful to me for calling attention to the fact that although he has arraigned us for the disproportion of confederate brigadiers of this body to the Union brigadiers or major generals, yet this favorite administration of his has confided one of its very important cabinet portifolios to another confederate brigadier, General Key, of Tennessee. I have no word of disparagement for General Key or General Akerman. I am not here to abuse or denounce these men for changing their politics; they had a right to do so. I do say, however, that senators on the other side, after voting to confirm these men for positions of the very highest public importance, have not the shadow of a right to assail us for welcoming the southern senators who are on this floor.

General Key drew his sword under the flag of the south and fought through the war. He then came to the senate, and while here made a speech. I refer to it now principally to show how much the senator from New York has forgiven, to exhibit that gracious phase of his character which some do not know of as well as I do, to illustrate that his forbearance and charity are as broad as the mantle that covers all sin. General Key spoke just before he was appointed to the place he now holds. Commenting upon that very memorable field of testimony wherein Eliza Pinkston covered herself and the republican party with infamy, and while arraigning John Sherman for being the patron of that paragon falsehood, the present postmaster general on this floor, on the 18th day of December, 1876, used this language:

"And on this testimony, the falsehood of which is so apparent on its face, a state is to be disfranchised, and a President, whom the people never elected is to be placed in office."

I told you, Mr. President, I would prove how generous the charity of the senator from New York has been. Within but a few days of his appointment and confirmation, the present postmaster general not only announced that the present President of the United States was not elected President by the people at all, but further that there was a plot to foist him into that office by disfranchising a state through the instrumentality of wholesale falsehood. He has never recanted this truthful statement that I know of. I suppose he has agreed to vote the republican ticket, and doubtless he does so. I presume it was on that condition that a republican senate confirmed this confederate brigadier with an additional handicap in the shape of the speech I have read from.

Mr. Conkling. How does the senator stretch my charity over that?

Mr. Vorhees. Because I have heard that ringing voice which God has given the senator from New York in denunciation of that appointment. I therefore supposed he had condoned the offenses enumerated by me. I think the word "condone" a fitter word in this connection, all things considered, than "forgive." The senator has been unsparing in his assaults because of our affiliation with the men of the south, while the administration of his party appoints not merely a confederate brigadier, but one who in this presence said that his claim to that great office rested on wholesale falsehood and threatened the disfranchisement of a state.

Passing on, however. I invite senators to take a walk with me through the south, starting from the Potomac. I will promise still further to illustrate the shameless, barefaced, false pretensions of the republican party on this subject. As soon as we cross the Potomac we at once find a federal judge holding an office for life in Virginia. I shall not seek to disparage his ability or his character, but he was an original secessionist and the editor of a secession paper when the war broke out. I allude of course to Judge Hughes. He is now where he construes the laws of the United States throughout a wide expanse of country and over a large and intelligent population. He was appointed by a republican administration, confirmed by a republican senate, confirmed by the voices of those who have since hurled their anathemas in our ears because we welcomed you, and you, southern senators, to this floor. They have welcomed confederate officers to the bench and to the cabinet; they have welcomed them to foreign missions; they have welcomed them to official positions of every description, on the one sole condition that they would vote the republican ticket. Party politics controls this whole matter. When they vote the republican ticket they are your brigadiers; when they vote the democratic ticket they are our brigadiers.

My purpose must not be misunderstood. I am not producing any of these names here to assault them; I am simply using them to illustrate a policy so crooked and so outrageous that it deserves exposure, and it shall have it.

Here, next, is another Virginian, John S. Mosby. Who was John S. Mosby? I know him well. I speak no unkind word of him, yet I can remember when it was a question whether his surrender would be received, whether he would be accepted as a prisoner of war or whether he should be outlawed from the general amnesty which the government was then extending. There was a time when the name of Mosby shook the fears of men in this capitol. There was a time when it was supposed he fought under a black flag and that it could sometimes be seen from the dome in the soft sunlight of an afternoon. It was thought that his warfare partook of the nature of the guerilla, and such a belief largely prevails to this hour. But all is forgiven now; not only forgiven, but verily this most offensive confederate warrior has his rich reward. He embraced radicalism, and it in return embraced him. Instead of some wounded federal soldier occupying the position this republican senate has confirmed John S. Mosby as consul at Hong Kong, and he is now an American representative to the oldest empire on earth; he is among the Celestials.

The traveler in passing through Virginia naturally visits North Carolina next. We will do the same. Thomas Settle, of North Carolina, is now a district judge of the United States, a life office of rank and importance. It is doubtless true that Judge Settle is a competent man; I am told he is by both the senators from that state, but he was an officer of the confederate army. He was a secessionist; he fought the battles of secession; he turned to be a republican, and was made president of the republican national convention which nominated Grant, in 1872, at Philadelphia. Afterward he was made minister to Peru, and he now occupies a high judicial station. I proclaim here, as far as my voice will go, that the most profitable speculation a man who fought in the confederate army can now engage in is to advertise himself ready to enter the ranks of the republican party at a fair compensation.

Governor Holden, of North Carolina, was an original secessionist and a signer of the ordinance of secession which took North Carolina out of the Union. The republican party, as soon as he joined its ranks, its unhallowed ranks down there—I will not quite apply that word to it up here—made him governor of the state. He remained governor until he was impeached; but proven crimes did not seem to disgrace him with the republicans. Since then he has been appointed postmaster at Raleigh and confirmed by the senate, and he is there now at a good wholesome salary. Every weak or treacherous man in the south who for love of gain desires to abandon his friends and prey upon his own people is thus rewarded.

Take the Barringers; one of them is a United States judge in Egypt. They were confederates; they are republicans now, and they are cared for. The United States district attorney of North Carolina, Mr. Lusk, was an officer in the confederate army, and he was confirmed here. He was confirmed by the senators whose souls shrink from contact with a confederate officer unless he is a republican. Mr. Young was a confederate officer and he is now one of the revenue collectors of that state.

Going on down the Atlantic coast and we strike South Carolina, the land of the Marions, the Sumpters, the Hamptons, the Prestons, the Rutledges, the Butlers; the land of chivalric men. What has occurred here? James L. Orr was once speaker of the house of representatives and I speak of him with respect; he is dead. I knew him well. He went into secession, and armed rebellion, and was a confederate officer. He afterwards joined the republican party; and what a place they gave him! They made him minister to Russia. If not one of first class missions, it is the foremost of the second class. I believe it does not rank with the first.

Mr. Conkling. It does.

Mr. Blaine. It does now.

Mr. Voorhees. Then it was one of the four first class missions, England, France, Germany, Russia; and this confederate officer received it as his reward for joining the republican party. I know what my friend from Illinois (Mr. Logan) is saying to himself. He is mentally exclaiming, "Would to God that some of my comrades who fought under the old flag could have a great place like that." I cannot be mistaken as to what is going on in the breast of that hard fighting federal soldier. I think even my genial friend from Rhode Island (Mr. Burnside) has his conscience somewhat quickened if not entirely aroused on the subject by this time.

Colonel Northup, of South Carolina, is now United States district attorney; he was an officer in the confederate army.

We move on again and pause next in the Mississippi, the land of the brave and warm-hearted, as I know, for I have been there; the land of genius, because the senator from Mississippi sitting behind me [Mr. Lamar] has his home there. Let us see how the republican party has managed its affairs in that state. Major Morphis was the most prominent scout of General Stephen D. Lee's command and he is now the United States marshal for the northern district of Mississippi.

Captain G. W. Hunt was an aid to General Hardee, and he is now the United States marshal for the southern district of Mississippi. Ah! how the good things come to the regenerate! Thomas Walton—I knew him; he is in his grave, and peace to his ashes—was an aid to General Longstreet. He was appointed United States district attorney; and after his death he was succeeded by Green Chandler, a confederate officer who was at that time United States mail agent, and is now United States district attorney in the place of Walton, deceased.

Colonel G. W. Henderson was a colonel of cavalry in Gen. Chalmer's division. He is now receiving the reward of his services as a United States revenue collector; and in order to make you feel proud of your party in Mississippi and to finish up my work properly it only remains for me state that the republican candidate for state auditor in 1875 was Captain Buchanan, captain of the second Missouri Cavalry at Fort Pillow. He is said, according to all accounts, to have fought fiercely in that memorable battle. Yet he received all the votes the republican party had to give as well as the prayers of his northern friends who could not go to the polls to vote for him. With what devout aspiration the senator from Maine hoped for his success, and I have no doubt he could get up now and prove that he would have been elected if his supporters had not been bulldozed. Yes, he was a captain fighting at Fort Pillow under the confederate flag. The leaders of the republican party standing here as the representatives of indignant loyalty against confederate brigadiers take to their bosoms this confederate officer who bathed his sword in the blood of Fort Pillow.

Take next Louisiana, that fated region of riot, disorder, and stupendous unveracity. We have known it long as the land of the magnolia; we know it now as the land also of the stalwart liars, as disclosed within the last few weeks in this capitol. Let the curtain be raised and let us look at some federal officials in Louisiana. We see one who was long in office there and who has made a great and bloody figure in history; a man of commanding military capacity—General James Longstreet. General Grant made him surveyor of the port of New Orleans, took his bloody hand in his, not only forgave but rewarded him, not only welcomed him but said, 'Come up higher.' Who was Longstreet? I have heard one who commanded a corps in the Wilderness speak of that dreadful shock of battle when his corps encountered Longstreet's, and the blood ran in rivulets. No braver, harder fighter ever drew sword or encountered an enemy than Longstreet. He was educated for a soldier by his government, and he cost it more lives than any other man who commanded no more than a corps in the confederate army. Who was Longstreet at Gettysburg and Antietam? An educated American soldier fighting with desperate courage to establish an independent government.

When the history of the late sectional war shall be written, alongside of the names of Gordon and Stonewall Jackson, of Joseph E. Johnston and Albert Sidney Johnston, will be written in living letters the military achievements of James Longstreet. Yet nothing stood between him and civil preferment the movement he was willing to turn his back upon his old comrades who had shared with him the bloody charge, the nightly bivouac, and the overwhelming disaster that fell upon them at the close. And am I to sit still in my seat and hear hourly reproaches from the mouths of men who have confirmed James Longstreet to a civil office, because this side of the chamber is composed in part of those who were in the same contest by his side? No, sir, I do not propose to do it. I propose to appeal to fairness, for common honesty, and common decency to the country upon this question. I do not intend that the record shall be made up in the interest of injustice. It is not in the power of republican senators to make it up in the way they propose, for the truth is not their way. Their accusations shall recoil on their own heads. Their charges rest upon false foundations. If there is guilt at all on this subject the leaders of the republican party are themselves the guilty parties. Other officers may be cited in Louisiana. Colonel Wharton is United States marshal. He was a confederate officer. Colonel Wm. H. Clough is a district judge, Mr. Leonard is a United States district attorney. Col. Smith is postmaster at Baton Rouge, George B. Johnson was late auditor, Alexander Boarman is United States judge, General P. O. Herber, was in office as one of the levee commissioners under General Grant. All these were officers in the confederate army.

I cannot dwell, however, longer on Louisiana. I turn for a moment to Alabama. Who was judge Humphreys, who is now of the judicary of this district? Is there any office of more importance than a judical office? Who was judge Humphreys? He raised a regiment for the confederate service He had, however, only to join the republican party and he was at once appointed one of the judges of the supreme court of this district, where he now sits. He was confirmed by republican senators, who now prate about the presence of confederate brigadiers in the public service.

I have heard of the means of grace. I used when a boy to attend camp meetings. I have heard the richest outpourings of the gospel. I have heard grace described as a fountain flowing in boundless beauty and illimitable wealth. I have listened when it was claimed that this grace washed away all stains, cleansed the murderer's soul on the gallows, purified and gave peace to the guiltiest conscience ever called shivering and quaking with fear from this world to the world beyond; but I have never before heard of a fountain of grace so wide, so deep, so exhaustless, so spontaneous in its unceasing flow as that of the republican party to confederate officers if they will only vote the republican ticket!

People learn wisdom by experience. A man never wakes up his second baby to see it laugh, but always keeps Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup handy.

TOO MUCH SCIENCE.

The London Lancet is constantly finding out something or other to make people nervous. Some time ago it showed that the consequence of getting one's head 'shampooed' at a barber's was an attack of typhoid fever. So people gave up being shampooed, especially the people with bald heads. Then it discovered that every house was filled with sewer gas, and that we were all going to be poisoned. Then there was death in the milk, and that was banished from the table. Next the Lancet discovered that a couple of glasses of wine a day were fatal to the constitution, and it followed this up by announcing that the water of London was very dangerous, so that at this moment it has left nothing whatever to drink. Then it clearly proved that jam-tarts were bad for the health, but most people who had tried them in sufficient quantities had found that out before. The reason assigned by the Lancet was that the jam in the tart was doctored. Having thus deprived us of the two chief articles of sustenance, jam-tarts and milk, the Lancet wishes us to leave off wearing clean linen. It says that the laundresses live in 'infected' places, and that we run the risk of catching small-pox and scarlet fever from the clothes they bring home. The same thing is true of tailors; so that the only really safe course now open to us is to go without food and without clothes. In this condition we must not go indoors for fear of sewer gas. Never was a Christian people reduced to a more miserable plight. Is it not just possible that what we want in the present day is a little less science and a little more common sense?—*English Paper.*

AN ORTHODOX CHINAMAN.

Concerning future rewards and punishments Colorado furnishes the following illustration, which occurred recently in a court in La Veta, where the testimony of a Chinese was objected to on the ground that he did not understand or regard the obligation of an oath. To test him he was interrogated thus:

'John, do you know any thing about God?'

'No; me no belly well acquaint with Him.'

'Have you no Joss in China?'

'Oh yes, gottee heapee Joss.'

'Where do you go when you die?'

'Me go to San Francisco.'

'No, you don't understand me. When Chinaman quit washee all time, and no live any more, where does he go?'

'Oh yes, me sabe now. If he belly goodee man, he go uppee sky. If he belly badee man, he go luppee down hellee, *allee samee Melican man.*'

The Court was satisfied with this orthodox statement, and admitted his testimony.—Editor's Drawer, *in Harpers Magazine for July.*

No Good Preaching.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit well, doctor a patient, or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters. See other column.

"HAY-FOOT! STRAW-FOOT!"

Many boys and girls may have heard these words applied in a derisive way to raw recruits who were making a beginning in their military education by learning to march; but few young people—or old ones, either—know how the terms originated.

During the war of 1812, there was a great deal of drilling and training among the militia-men all over the country, especially in the larger cities and towns, where the principal recruiting stations were situated. In New York City, much of the drilling of newly enlisted men was done in what is now City Hall Park, in front of a tavern which stood where the *Sun* newspaper building is located. Many of these would-be soldiers were from the country, and these, of course, knew nothing at all about marching in military fashion. They could walk far enough, some of them, and work as hard and bear as much fatigue as any soldier in a regular army; but they walked as they please, and had no ideas about such things as "keeping step." It is even said that there were fellows among them who did not know their right foot from their left, and who were therefore continually getting themselves and their companions into disorder by mixing up their legs,—that is, moving out their right leg when the officer who was drilling them called out "Left," and the other leg when he called out "Right." If they could have put both legs forward at once, it is probable that they would sometimes have done so.

To make these men understand exactly which leg was meant when the officer gave his orders, a curious plan was devised. Around the right leg of each man, just below the knee, was tied a whisp of hay, while a whisp of straw was tied around the left leg. Now, these country fellows knew very well the difference between hay and straw, and so, when they were ranged in line and the officer gave the word to march, and called out, "Hay-foot! straw-foot! hay-foot! straw-foot!," each one of them understood exactly which was the foot he must put forward.

It sometimes happened, however, that a man would be so busy observing his companions,—and perhaps making fun, at the same time, of their attempts to walk like soldiers,—that he would forget his own business, and put forward his "straw-foot," when 'hay-foot' was called for.

It must have been funny to see these raw recruits—here a country ostler in high boots and striped shirt; there a farmer in his shirt sleeves and broad straw hat; then, perhaps, a village doctor or school-master, with his high beaver hat and his spectacles, with a tall boy near in cap and short jacket—all marching side by side, with hands down by their sides, thumbs turned out, eyes fixed on the officer as he stepped backward before them, and all keeping time to the monotonous call of "Hay-foot! straw-foot! hay-foot! straw-foot!"

The regular soldiers who may have been drilling at the same time probably smiled, if they did not dare to laugh, at these queer-looking men, with their hay and straw bound legs; but the mothers and fathers and sisters of the recruits, if any of them chanced to come to town to see their sons or brothers drill, doubtless thought the affair a fine military display, and that Jeremiah or Caleb would be a general yet, if the war lasted long enough.—*St. Nicholas for July.*

THE BOY-SHEPHERDS.

A correspondent of the American Agriculturist, traveling in the far West, writes of the herders of Laramie Plains, and of Mr. Edward Farrell and his boys,—and a sight that surprised him in one of the green Nebraska valleys:

The Farrells gave us a most hospitable reception. We bade them good-bye late in the afternoon, turned off to the right of Sheep Mountain, and entering a narrow plain between high ranges of hills, spurred forward our jaded animals, until the gathering shadows warned us that we could proceed no further with safety.

At daybreak we spied

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, July 18, 1879.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

The State Democratic Convention.

BARR NOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION.

RINGING RESOLUTIONS.

HARMONY AND GOOD FEELING.

HARRISBURGH, PA, July 16, 1879.

Contrary to expectation the Democratic State Convention, which met at noon to-day, in the Opera House, was largely attended and in point of enthusiasm fully up to the old-fashioned Democratic Standard. A noticeable feature was the presence of a larger number of young, and to old stagers, unfamiliar faces. But they were all in earnest and a convention more fully representing the active, fighting element of the Democracy of the State, has not assembled for years. None, or practically none, of the old stereotyped managers were here, and as a sequence, there were no faction fights for empty honor. Barr, as everybody knew had a clean walk over. The only contest was for temporary Chairman, and that was entirely friendly between James, of Northampton, Warrall, of Philadelphia and Shorts, of Luzerne. James carried off the prize and a gallant presiding officer he made. He is emphatically a true and eloquent champion of unadulterated Democracy. For permanent presiding officer, Alex. Coffroth, of Summerset, was selected and he wielded the gavel of authority with all the native dignity and impartiality for which he is noted.

The Convention adjourned at 2 p. m., and reconvened at 4 o'clock, when the Hon. Lewis C. Cassiday, of Philadelphia, chairman of the committee on resolutions presented the following report;

Resolved, 1. That we the Democratic party of Pennsylvania in convention assembled, renew our vows of fidelity to the fundamental principles proclaimed and practiced by the illustrious men who settled our free institutions and founded the Democratic party to protect and preserve them.

2. That the just power of the Federal Union, the rights of the States and the liberties of the people, are vital parts of one harmonious system; and to save each part in its whole constitutional vigor is to "save the life of the nation."

3. That the Democratic party maintains, as it ever has maintained, that the military are, and ought to be, in all things subordinate to the civil authorities. It denies, as it ever has denied, the right, of the Federal Administration to keep on foot, at the general expense, a standing army to invade the States for political purposes, without regard to constitutional restrictions, to control the people at the polls, to protect and encourage fraudulent counts of the votes, or to inaugurate candidates rejected by the majority.

4. That the right to a free ballot is the right preservative of all rights, the only means of peacefully redressing grievances and performing abuses. The presence at the polls of a regular military force and of a host of hireling officials, claiming the power to arrest and imprison citizens without warrant or hearing, destroys all freedom of election and upturns the very foundation of self-government. We call upon all good citizens to aid us in preserving our institutions from destruction by these imperial methods of suffrage and coercing the popular will, in keeping the way to the ballot-box open and free, as it was to our fathers, in removing the army to a safe distance when the people assemble to express their sovereign pleasure at the polls, and in securing obedience to their will when legally expressed by their votes.

5. That Rutherford B. Hayes, having been placed in power against the well known and legally expressed will of the people, is the representative of a conspiracy only, and his claim of right to surround the ballot-boxes with troops and deputy marshals to intimidate and obstruct the electors, and his unprecedented use of the veto to maintain this unconstitutional and despotic power, are an insult and a menace to the country.

6. That the Democratic party, as of old, favors a constitutional currency of gold and silver, and of paper convertible into coin.

7. That we are opposed to the system of subsidies by the General Government under which, during the period of Republican ascendency, political rings and corporations profited at the people's expense, and to any appropriation of the public moneys or the public credit to any object but the public service. The reforms and the economies enforced by the Democratic party since its advent to power in the lower house of Congress have saved to the people many millions of dollars, and we believe that a like result would follow its restoration to power in the State of Pennsylvania.

8. That the Democratic party, being the natural friend of the working man, and having throughout its history stood between him and oppression, renews its expression of sympathy for labor and its promise of protection to its rights.

9. That we look with alarm and apprehension upon the pretensions of the great transportation companies to be above the fundamental law of this Commonwealth, which governs all else within our borders, and until they accept the Constitution of 1873 in good faith they shall remain objects of the utmost vigilance and jealousy by both Legislature and people.

10. That the recent attempt, under the personal direction of ruling Republican leaders, to debauch the Legislature by wholesale bribery and corruption and take from the Commonwealth four millions of dollars for which its liability had not been ascertained, is a fresh and alarming evidence of the aggressiveness of corporate power in collusion with political rings, and should receive the signal condemnation of the people at the polls.

11. That the present condition of the State Treasury, a bankrupt general fund, and even schools and charities unable to get the money long since appropriated to their support, is a sufficient illustration of the reckless financial mismanagement of the Republican party.

The reading of the resolutions was greeted with the wildest applause and the one in reference to his fraudulency's use of the veto power brought down the convention in a storm of cheers. D. O. Barr, of Allegheny, was then nominated by acclamation for treasurer, and in a brief speech thanked the convention for the honor. Everybody was in the best of humor and unless we are greatly mistaken the work of to-day will be ratified in November, at the polls, by a majority that Philadelphia frauds can not wipe out.

C. B. BROCKWAY.

HAYES' HYPOCRICY.

The fair promises of Mr. Hayes for Civil Service Reform, Economy in Administration, and his proposed healing of sectional strife—made at the time he was inaugurated, in some degree reconciled Democrats to the fraud by which he was seated. From the start he was antagonized by the radicals—the "stalwarts" of her own party. They kept aloof from him. The Democratic Congress, elected by the people at the same time that Tilden was, offered to aid him in his proposed efforts at reform. He spurned their aid, and now is a mere tool in the hands of men who despise him, and yet would use him for their own sinister purposes. During his administration they are powerless to help him, because the Democrats have control of both Senate and House, with the *moral* advantage that they represent the majority of the people, and he does not.

It needs no argument to prove that his Civil Service Reform is a farce, and all the efforts of the administration are now concentrated to carry the election, for the Republicans regardless of means. Money is being raised by assessments upon an army of 90,000 dependent officials. The Treasury Ring—the Syndicates—give a tithe of their stolen gains. Appeals are made to the dead issues of the past, as if peace had not been formally declared over fourteen years ago.

On the other hand the Democrats can go to the country with clean hands. They have decreased governmental expenses $40,000,000 annually without detriment to the public service. They have reduced salaries where possible, and lopped off useless officials when permitted. They have forced the repeal of the odious jurors' test oath. By it the anomaly was presented that Hayes' Post-Master General could not be a juror, and Judges of Courts could preside and announce the law, but were incapacitated to sit as jurors to try facts. Intelligence was made to give way to ignorance and passion in trying questions of life, liberty and property.

Again, the powers of Supervisors and Marshals were limited. Heretofore they were the paid and unscrupulous partisans of the Republican party, and exercised authority in an arbitrary manner.

Frauds and corruption were fully exposed, but the administration not only resolutely refused to prosecute, but actually shielded the criminals.

But best of all, the Democrats compelled Hayes to use the army for its ligitimate purpose, and it can no longer be a medium to disperse Legislatures, or intimidate people at the polls.

Hayes was counted in by a fraud and will be a fraud and hippocrite until the end of his term, when he will retire to a merited oblivion.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Under Republican rule this has been a farce,—a mere catch-word—and we have yet to learn the first instance where it has been carried into effect. Lest, however, we should be accused of partisan bias, we would call the attention of our readers to the following article from the *Philadelphia Ledger*, —a paper which is professedly neutral in politics, but is owned by Geo. W. Childs, a well known Republican, and a warm friend and admirer of Gen. Grant:—

Before the Ohio Election Canvass gets much older, the people who believe in fair play in politice will see that there was necessity for the bill debated and defeated at the last session of Congress, forbidding "contributions" of money for election expenses by Government employes. There is a law prohibiting *assessments* of officers, clerks, messengers and laborers for that purpose, but it is so easily evaded by the party collector as to be little better than a dead letter. Instead of assessing the employe, he asks for a "contribution," which has just about as much voluntary character about it as there is in the action of the man about to be hanged, when he lets a handkerchief fall to signify he is ready to submit to compulsory death. The clerk, when asked to contribute, knows right well that if he declines he is on a marked list, and that there is a right smart chance of an early vacancy at his desk "for cause," unless he has powerful political backing. It was to flank this easy way of violating the law that the new bill was framed. It was a wholesome piece of legislation, and its defeat is not among the sins of the Democrats at the extra session. It was beaten by the persistent fillibustering of the Republicans, who had in view the necessities of the Ohio "campaign," to aid which with funds the voluntary contribution that is being carried around at this time.

The law forbidden political exactions from clerks must remain the flimsiest of shams so long as "contributions" are allowed. The whole thing is wrong. The moneys from which the salaries of Government officers and employes are paid are the products of taxes collected from the *whole people*—men and women, Democrats and Republicans alike—and it is a scandalous wrong by any subterfuge to permit these moneys to be used as electioneering funds for *one* party.

TWADDLE.

The *Gazette & Bulletin* sprawls out thusly:—

There is a combination of causes operating against the Democrats at the present time. The administration of Colonel Noyes has not been a particularly brilliant one. The state treasury is largely in arrears; it owes the charitable institutions alone more than $150,000. In a word, the treasury is empty. It is a singular fact that as soon as the Democrats obtain control it falls behind. The funded debt is a Democratic legacy, and though the Republicans have almost paid it off, or provided for its payment, they have had to fight the Democrats inch by inch. Though Colonel Noyes cannot be made responsible for the default, it is a notable fact that under his administration the treasury has fallen behind, and many people will argue that if it had been under Republican control it would have been better off.

The State Treasury can only pay out money as it is appropriated. If the Republican Legislature appropriates more than there is in the Treasury, it is *their* fault and not that of Col. Noyes as the *Gazette* man admits. If he is not responsible then, why blame him, or Democrats generally? The Republicans should either have reduced the appropriations or else increased the revenues.

All this clamor is simply intended to pave the way for an annual or an extra session. It is to call together the present ricketty Legislature and its horde of officials, in order that they may further harass and disgrace the people of this Commonwealth.

THE DUTY ON QUININE.

It is a fact, it is said, that Weightman & Co., the main manufacturers of quinine in this country, have resolved to quit the business because the duty has been been taken off. Well, let them stop. A lenient Congress has enriched them at the expense of poor, fever stricken people, and it is not the duty of the Government to foster that or any other monopoly. But, argue some of the Philadelphia papers, "quinine will go up" in consequence of the repeal of the duty. This is bad logic. If taking the tariff off of an article causes the price to go up, as an exchange suggests, why not repeal the duty on iron? By the same force of reasoning, iron then would increase in value and price, and that oppressed industry would revive. We are rather inclined to the opinion, however, that protection sometimes protects the producer, however injurious it may be to the consumer.

A STARTLING DOCTRINE.

Bradley T. Johnson, one of the ablest jurists in the United States, has contributed an able article to the *American Law Review* on the subject "Can the States be compelled to pay their debts?" Not only is the subject of intrinsic interest, but some of the positions taken by the writer, —and we do not say that they are wrong—call attention to matters but little understood by Constitutional students. We would advise our readers to peruse the entire article but now can only give them some of the points, with a few comments from the *Philadelphia Ledger*:

It appears from the first sentence of the article that the total indebtedness of all the States and Territories, according to the census of 1879, was $328,214,520, and that the value of all the property of all kinds in them was $30,068,578,507. What they are in 1878 is not shown, but these figures will serve very well as a text. After referring to Daniel Webster's letter to Baring Brothers in 1838, in which he says that States cannot be sued, but discountenances the notion that any of them ever would repudiate their debts, the writer goes on to say:

"But experience, since that letter was written, has demonstrated that some security is necessary, beyond 'the plighted faith of the State.' The violation of that pledge by one state impairs the credit of every other S ate and of the Union; and it has come to pass that States as States, and States as members of the Union, have come to be interested in maintaining the public credit of each, as it relates to every other one, and as it relates to the Union. States cannot, it is true, free themselves from the obligation of their debts, except by honest payment, but they can omit the 'honest payment' and let the obligation remain. They can pass no law impairing the obligation of contracts, but they can omit to pass laws to comply with them. They can make nothing but gold and silver tender for their debts; but they can tender a new obligation, reduced in principal and interest, offering to the creditor the alternative of accepting that or nothing. While they cannot avoid their duty, they can and do let that duty remain unfulfilled. They can do nothing to repudiate their debts; but they can repudiate them. And one State, by this course of non-action, can so seriously impair the credit, injure the resources and affect the interests of her sister States that public policy and necessity alike requires a careful examination into the nature of the Union to see if our frame of government does not contain within itself a remedy for this evil."

The facts set forth are unpleasant facts, but for all that they are facts. The writer argues further in support of the necessity of a remedy for the evil, and inquires whether the Union has impaired the power of the law which existed before the Union, "whether it be law of war or law of judicial proceeding," to enforce rights and remedy wrongs of States and citizens. He holds that if the Union had not been formed, the States would have been sovereign in all respects, with power to negotiate, make treaties, carry on war, &c. He then says:

"The right of negotiating or war between the States was surrendered by the States; but they received for it what was considered a more valuable remedy, to wit, the right of appeal to the supreme Federal power, and to have its decisions enforced by the force of the whole Union. * * If a State injures another State or its citizens, the injured State has first the right, with the consent of Congress, to make a treaty with the offending State satisfactory to each, the obligations, terms, and conditions of which treaty will afterward be enforced by the Federal Judiciary as a contract, the obligation of which cannot be impaired. Second, the injured State may sue the wrong doing State in the Supreme Court of the United States, where reparation will be adjudged and enforced. Third, the injured State may, by the consent of Congress, make war upon the State injuring her, in such case as shall be considered proper, and for which war shall be determined to afford a sufficient reparation. This right of war, with the consent of Congress, may appear at first view to amount to nothing; but, under certain circumstances, it might well be exercised in such a manner as not to interfere with the peace and order of the rest of the Union, and yet put such a pressure upon the defendant State as to force her to do right. Ports might be blockaded, citizens prohibited from coming within borders of States, and all the goods and productions of a State driven form the other State, so as to impair very seriously her interests, until it would be advantageous to her to change her course toward the injured power."

The suggestion that the State of New York may go to war with the State of Pennsylvania is certainly startling and in some respects original; but the writer makes it the starting point of an inquiry into more peaceful measures of redress. After referring to a number of authorities showing the right of a State, in the broad sense of a sovereign nation, to enforce payment of debts due to its citizens from a foreign State, he considers the modification made in the international rule by the Union and Constitution. He quotes the provisions of the Constitution in relation to the Supreme Court and its jurisdiction and also some contemporaneous opinions on it. It is well settled, however that one State may be sued by another State. There have been cases between them relating to political questions, but so far none relating to a matter of contract. The writer says that when such a controversy arises there can be no doubt that the court will exercise jurisdiction. Here then he finds a remedy for the wrong of non payment of debts by States—that the States whose citizens are thus wronged shall in their behalf bring suit against the delinquent State. He holds—

"The obligation to pay is not simply a moral obligation; it is a legal liability. When a State in the Union enters into a contract, she lays down her sovereignty to that extent. She is subject to the constitutional inhibition as to that contract as well as to others. She can pass no laws to impair the obligation thereof. When she goes into trade, she stands on the same footing as all other traders. When she becomes a stockholder, she shares the responsibility of all other stockholders; and when she makes a contract, her obligation is exactly that of any other contracting party."

The practical question remains whether it is expedient for States to become collecting agents for those of their citizens who have lent money to other States.

Sad Drowning Accident.

TWO BROTHERS SINK IN DEATH WITH A MULTITUDE OF SPECTATORS LOOKING ON.

WILKES-BARRE, July 10.—Last evening a number of young boys engaged in sports near the Conyngham shaft. After the athletic exercises of the afternoon they resolved to take a bath in a pond close by. A large party of the participants in the games and spectators repaired to the pond and witnessed the disporting of the bathers. Among the company in the water was a boy named Charles Gardner, 9 years old, who surprised the admiring throng with his many aquatic feats. Finally he made an effort to please the enthusiasts by a dive, but when the little fellow failed to come to the surface, William, an older brother, aged twelve, standing upon the bank witnessing the scene, plunged in to rescue his brother. The younger boy rose to the surface once and sank immediately. The older brother, weighed down with his wearing apparel, and being an indifferent swimmer, soon went down never to rise again. Both boys sank within the presence of many good swimmers too cowardly to lend assistance. The unfortunate circumstance has called forth a universal sentiment of sympathy. The father is the proprietor of the well known Gardner's Hotel in this city.

Verdict in the Seymour Case.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Coroner Jeary in the Seymour case rendered a verdict that Seymour came to his death from a pistol shot wound, in his left breast, accidentally received from some unknown person, in the Theological seminary grounds on the 3d of July.

THE DEAD PRINCE.

His Burial at Chiselhurst on Saturday.

SCENES AT THE GRAVE—THE BODY DEPOSITED BESIDE THAT OF NAPOLEON III. OVERWHELMING GRIEF OF THE EMPRESS.

Chiselhurst, July 13.—To-day the dead prince lies peacefully in the sleep of death side by side with his father, Napoleon III, in the church of St. Mary's at Chiselhurst. The last sad services at the grave were witnessed yesterday by great crowds of people, and his sorrowing mother, the empress, was joined in her last tributes of affectionate remembrance by the Queen of Great Britain, the Prince and Princess of Wales and other distinguished members of the royal family.

THE ESCORT.

The troops detailed to take part in the funeral parade assembled on Woolwich common in review order at an early hour in the morning. The column was formed in the following manner: A troop of the Fifth Royal Irish lancers; the riding establishment of the Royal artillery; the mounted band of the Royal Horse artillery; three batteries (nine pounders) of the royal Horse artillery; one battery (sixteen pounders) of the Royal artillery: service wagons with thirty rounds of ammunition per gun; the cadets of the Royal military academy. On arriving at Chiselhurst Common they halted near the north entrance to Camden Place, forming the guard of honor and firing party. The first battalion of the Twenty-third Fusiliers also sent one company under the command of an officer to form a guard of honor at Chiselhurst.

Special trains from London brought vast crowds of people as early as half past seven in the morning, including great numbers of French. The common was crowded with people from the neighboring villages. Numerous vehicles were drawn up along the route of the funeral, from the stately gates of Camden Place to the little Roman Catholic chapel in an obscure part of the village, embosomed amid grand old trees, now in the full glory of their foliage. A body of workmen from Paris breakfasted at the house, and were permitted to view the body. They then assisted in draping the gateway near the lodge in large drab colored hangings, bearing the imperial cipher "N" and crossed palm branches.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN.

A few minutes past ten o'clock a special train from Windsor brought Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by her daughter, the Princess Beatrice. Leaving the train they entered a close carriage and proceeded to the house of mourning. The Queen brought many splendid wreaths of flowers. Shortly afterward the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Teck, the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince Christian, the Prince of Saxe-Weimar, all in full uniform, passed under the draped gateway of Camden House silently and respectfully greeted by the multitude. The bells of the Protestant parish church and of the Catholic church of St. Mary's began to toll. At eleven o'clock the first minute gun of the Royal artillery battery announced that the procession had started from Camden House.

THE FUNEBAL PAGEANT.

With some little delay the funeral pageant formed in the grounds of Camden place. The bands of the Lancers and of the Royal Artillery had their instruments craped and their drums muffled. The cavalry formed on the lawn on either side of the main entrance, and the artillery limbered up near the front gate. As the royal personages passed into the house they were received with the royal salute. As the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, entered the empress' boudoir, the boom of the first gun was heard, while the bands commenced to play the Dead March in Saul." The procession then emerged from the the gates in the following order: First came the troop of Irish lancers, with lances in trail; then cadets with rifles reversed; then the band of the royal artillery, playing the solemn march with splenpid effect. Then followed the clergy bearing the crucifix and the incense; then the Right Rev. Bishop Daniells, of Southwark, supported by two chaplains. Then came the coffin, on the six-horse gun carriage which had borne it from Woolwich to Chiselhurst.

The tricolor of France enfolded the coffin, and on the lid rested a splendid cross of camelias, violets and heartsease. Two gunners of the artillery held the immense wreath sent by her majesty the queen.

The pall bearers were: The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburg, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Monaco, and the Crown Prince of Sweden.

The chief mourners were Prince Jerome Napoleon and his two sons, Princes Lucien and Charles Bonaparte, Joachim and Louis Murat, the Duke de la Moscova, a son of Marshal Ney; the Dukes of Padua and Mouchy, M. Paul de Cassagnac, Baron Haussmann and young Conneau, the dead Prince's playmate, Maitre Laud Fleury, and many others. The procession was closed by horse artillery and lancers. Her Majesty the Queen witnessed the procession, profoundly moved, from a little black draped pavillion that had been erected on the grounds.

The churchyard and the chapel of St. Mary was crowded hours before the time of the ceremony. The Duke of Sutherland was among the earliest to arrive. The Countess Poniatowski, Mme. Canrobert, the Duchess of Manchester and the Marchioness of Londonderry came next. Then followed the ambassodor of Germany. Presently a hush announced the entry of the Princess of Wales, in deep mourning. She was hardly able to conceal her emotion as she was led to her seat at the epistle side of the altar, where she knelt in prayer.

ARRIVAL OF THE COFFIN.

Soon the distant strains of the "Dead March" announced the approach of the cortege. A detachment of lancers was leading followed by the cadets at slow march, who opened ranks on entering the gate and formed on either side of the path. The bishop of Southwark received the coffin at the gate. The Duke of Cambridge superintended the dismounting of the coffin, giving orders to the officers of artillery who bore the body within the church. The bishop having sprinkled the coffin, the choir began in subdued tones to chant the "De Profundis." The English princes followed. Then came the tall form and Napoleonic face of Prince Napoleon, who evidently tried to look serious. Then followed Princess Lucien and Charles, and Roland, the son of the fire-eater, Pierre, and Prince Murat; then M. M. Rouher, Benedetti, heading councillors, senators and deputies of the empire, with a solitary lady, Princess Mathilde, in their midst. Then succeeded a brilliant throng of British officers. As the procession entered the "De Profundis" was played on the harmonium, a gift of the Prince of Wales to the little church. The singers in the choir consisted of a few boys from the cathedral of St. George and a solitary singer permanently attached to the little church. As the coffin was reverently laid on the catafalque all knelt, the Princess of Wales and the Princess Mathilde sobbing audibly.

A SOLEMN SCENE.

On one side of the catafalque were ranged the English princes, one Bonaparte on the other, and a crowd of officers in glittering uniform behind. The solemn requiem was then commenced to the plaintive Gregorian chant, "Requiem Æternam," "Kyrie" and "Dies Irae." Then the bishop of Southwark intoned the solemn preface, "Vere Dignum" with magnificent voice. The Baroness de Cater's daughter, Mme. Lobache, sang the "Ave Maria" of Saint Saens. Then, doffing the chasuble and donning the cope, the bishop and the attendant clergy stood at the head of the catafalque. Mme. Goddard then intoned the "Miserere." The bishop, walking around the bier, pronouncing the name of the prince, gave the absolution. Suddenly three volleys of musketry burst on the ear, each followed by the roll of muffled drums, the cadets thus rendering tribute to their warrior comrade. The rite ended, those who had loved the dead prince filed past the coffin, sprinkling holy water, strewing flowers and whispering prayers. The Princess of Wales deposited a wreath before the bier. She was then gently led away by her husband.

The church was emptied of its sorrowful congregation. Then for long hours a procession formed of those who desired to take a final look upon the dead face passed through the aisles. First came a deputation of the young men of France, then of the students of Paris, then the former students of the Lycee, then deputations from the departments of France, the most conspicuous being from Corsica. The coffin was hidden beneath a hill of flowers, chiefly violets. Many plucked leaves from the churchyard, which they kissed and kept as mementoes of the English tomb of the Bonapartes.

THE GREENBACK CONVENTION.

The State Convention of the National Greenback party met at Altoona on Tuesday.

When the preliminary business had been disposed of the nomination of a candidate for state treasurer was announced to be in order. Mr. Henry Carey Baird, of Philadelphia, was promptly nominated by acclamation. The result was received with considerable applause.

The resolutions adopted are in substance as follows:

The National Greenback-Labor party, of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, declare: That it is in favor of the payment of the national debt strictly in accordance with the stipulations of the contract under which it was created, and that no more interest-bearing bonds of the federal government be issued; that the federal government only shall issue money; that such money shall be a full legal tender, and that full legal tender greenbacks shall be substituted for national bank notes. We demand for the sake of economy and convenience that the trade dollar and fractional silver coin be replaced by fractional paper currency; we demand a repeal of all laws that foster an equality in condition and opportunity, as they are in violation of universal justice; we demand the enactment of an income-tax law, with heavy penalties for perjury in its violation, and that said tax be graduated in proportion to income; that all debts due for labor performed take precedence of all other claims; we demand the passage and approval of an act abolishing store order or truck system, and compelling the payment of all wages due laborers at regular stated rates and in lawful money of the United States; we demand the passage and enforcement of such laws as will prevent all combinations, discriminations granting rebates by transportation companies, and compelling common carriers to furnish service, for the same price to all men; we demand that no more public lands be voted to corporations, but that they be held for actual settlers; we demand that education shall be free; and industrial, and that no child shall be allowed to grow up in ignorance.

The platform was adopted with the following additions: Demanding that there shall be a contraction in official fees and salaries to correspond with the reduction in incomes and other directions; that there shall be specific tariff placed on all raw materials produced here for the protection of American industry; that hours of labor shall be reduced to eight hours per day; that the contract system of labor in our prisons and reformatory institutions shall be abolished; severely denouncing any attempt at coalition with any other party; favoring establishment of national and state labor bureaus. A resolution condemning Governor Hoyt's veto of the wages bill, as a violation of his pledges to the workingmen was tabled, but was subsequently taken up, made stronger and passed.

A telegram was received from Henry Carey Baird, positively declining to stand as the candidate for state treasurer. The convention then proceeded to again nominate a candidate. The first ballot resulted: S. S. Weller, 30; Jerome Plummer, 38; Peter Sutton, 48. Weller's name was withdrawn. The second ballot stood; Sutton, 75; Plummer, 13. Sutton's nomination was made unanimous.

E. S. Watson, of Williamsport, was selected as chairman of the state central committee, after which the convention, at 7:15 p. m., adjourned sine die.

Peter Sutton, the candidate far state treasurer, is a wealthy retired farmer, and ex-judge, of Blairsville, Indiana county.

An experienced dairyman, writing to the *Rural New Yorker*, says: "If butter makers would use Perfected Butter Color made by Wells, Richardson & Co., of Burlington, Vt., they would have no unsaleable butter. It gives a natural color, and good flavor, without extra work in making.

Candidates.

[The following persons have been proposed for nomination by the next Democratic County Convention to be held August 19th, 1879. Candidates announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the Convention.]

FOR SHERIFF.

E. UNANGST,

WILLIAM MILLER,
of Centre.

A. K. SMITH,
of Madison.

SAMUEL JACOBY,
of Bloom.

JOHN G. JACOBY,
of Berwick.

JOHN G. QUICK,
of Montour.

JOHN LORE,
of Pine.

CHARLES A. KNORR,
of Bloom.

SAMUEL SMITH,
of Fishingcreek.

H. C. KELCHNER,
Scott.

A GENTLE REMEDY.

The action of Kidney-Wort on the torpid liver, unhealthy skin, weak bladder and enfeebled stomach is gentle and constitutional. It cures acute lumbago and piles, and soothes the distresses of indigestion. Cases of twelve years' standing have been perfectly cured. Your Druggists keep it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE.

To Rebecca, wife of Frederick Wade, Pottsville Mary, wife of Isaac Singley, Illinois, minor children of Angeline Summers, names and residences unknown.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, ss.:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to Mary, intermarried with Isaac Singley, Rebecca, intermarried with Frederick Wade, Daniel Yeager, August Bohnhart, guardian of Amos Franklin Yeager, minor child of Amos Yeager and all of children of Angeline, intermarried with Silas Summers, heirs of Peter Yeager, deceased,

And now, May 16, 1879, Court grant a rule to show cause why specific performance of contract shall not be decreed with Daniel Yeager.

You and each of you laying aside all business and excuses whatsoever, are hereby cited to be and appear before our Judges at Bloomsburg, the first Monday of September next, then and there to show cause if you have any why said decree shall not be made.

Witness Honorable William Elwell President of our said Court at Bloomsburg, the 15th day of July, A. D. 1879.

WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk.
M. W. NUSS, Deputy.

July 18, '79—4w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF CHRISTIAN WOLF LATE OF MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP COLUMBIA COUNTY, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to distribute the balance of the assets of said estate, in the hands of N. B. Creasy, executor thereof, to and among the persons entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday the 16th day of August, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at which time and place all persons interested may attend.

C. R. BUCKALEW,
Auditor.

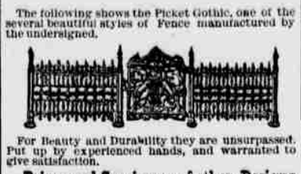
July 18, 4w.

ORNAMENTAL IRON FENCES.

SUITABLE FOR

YARDS,
CEMETERY LOTS,
and Public Grounds.

The following shows the Picket Gothic, one of the several beautiful styles of Fence manufactured by the undersigned.



For Beauty and Durability they are unsurpassed. Put up by experienced hands, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Prices and Specimens of other Designs sent to any address.

ADDRESS,
S. M. HESS,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

July 18, '79—6m

NOTICE OF INQUEST.

ESTATE OF ANDREW GINGLES, DECEASED.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Andrew Gingles, late of Centre township, deceased, to-wit:

Whereas, at an Orphans' Court held at Bloomsburg, in and for the County of Columbia, the twelfth day of May, A. D., 1879, before the Honorable Wm. Elwell, President, and his associates, justices of the said court, the petition of Mathias Gingles, a brother of Andrew Gingles, late of the said township, in the said county, deceased, was presented, setting forth That the said Andrew Gingles died on or about 9th day of March, A. D. 1877, intestate, seized in his demesne as of fee of the undivided one-half of all that certain lot of lime stone land situate in Centre township, Columbia county, Pa. Bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone on the north side of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Rail Road, thence by lands late of Philip Miller north 28¾ degrees west, 23 perches to a stone; thence by the same south 74¾ degrees west 5 perches to a stone; thence by other limestone lot south 28¾ degrees east 23 perches to said Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad; thence along the same north 74¾ degrees east 5 perches to the place of beginning containing one hundred and fifteen square perches be the same more or less (excepting and reserving unto the said Philip Miller his heirs and assigns all the timber he or they may want for fencing within two years from the 19th day of November A. D. 1870.) Also reserving the use and occupancy of the north end of the said lot so far as the same can be farmed until at such time or times that the same shall be wanted for quarry purposes.

Also all that certain piece or lot of ground situate in Centre township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: on the north by the public road leading from Bloomsburg to Berwick, on the east by land of the heirs of Eliza Thomas deceased, on the south by land of Tilman Nagle and on the west by school house lot, containing ninety eight perches, leaving to survive him a widow, Mary Ann Gingles, and the following named brother and sisters of full blood, to-wit: Your petitioner, Susan Ann intermarried with Mathias Heller, Sarah Gingles, Mary intermarried with John Williams, and the following named sisters of the half blood all being children of the same father, to-wit: Harriet Gingles, Martha intermarried with Samuel Shulman—all residents of this county, except Mary Williams who is a resident of Iowa near Knoxville, Harriet Gingles who is a resident of Kansas near Newbaskee, and Sarah Gingles who is a resident of Schuylkill county, Pa.

That no partition of said real estate having been had, the petitioner showing that he is a party in interest, prays the court to award an inquest to make partition of the said real estate to and among the parties according to their respective rights.

In accordance with the above named writ I will hold an inquest on the said premises in Centre township, Columbia county, Pa., on

SATURDAY, August 23, 1879,

at 9 o'clock, a. m., when and where you are requested to attend if you think proper.

Sheriff's Office, Bloomsburg,
July 18, 1879. JOHN W. HOFFMAN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at Williams' Hotel, Berwick, Pa., at 2 o'clock, p. m., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9th, 1879,

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate on the south easterly side of Front, between Mulberry and Vine streets, in the borough of Berwick, bounded by Front street north, lot of Andrew Fowler east, Susquehanna river on the south, and lot of Baptist Church west, one hundred and seven feet, more or less, in front, and three hundred feet, more or less, in depth. Wherein is erected a 2 story frame dwelling house and out-buildings. Reserving and excepting the right of way in and over the same occupied by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R., and Pennsylvania Canal Company.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Andrew Fowler, against George A. Beam, and to be sold as the property of George A. Beam.

THOMPSON, Attorney.

Terms cash on day of sale.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
July 18, '79-ts Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF S. S. RUNYAN, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of S. S. Runyan, late of Madison township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrators to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the estate will make them known to the Administrator without delay.

MARY ANN RUNYAN,
ELMER W. RUNYAN,
Administrators.
July 18, '79-6w. Jerseytown, Columbia Co., Pa.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next meeting of the Board of Pardons at Harrisburg, Pa., for the pardon of Robert Vandyke who was convicted of Larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Columbia county, at February Sessions 1879, and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary &c.

E. R. IKELER,
Att'y for Vandyke.

June 27, 1879.-4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF SARAH SUMMERS, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Sarah Summers, late of Hemlock twp., Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to N. P. Moore of Hemlock. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to make payment without delay.

N. P. MOORE,
Administrator.

C. W. MILLER, Att'y.
June 27, '79-6w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE,

In the matter of the estate of Henry Lehr, deceased.

The Auditor appointed on exception filed to the second account of Joseph Lehr surviving Executor of the estate of Henry Lehr, deceased, will meet all parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on Monday the 21st day of July 1879, at 10 o'clock. a. m., at his Law Office in Bloomsburg.

A. C. SMITH,
June 27-6w Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ANTHONY SNYDER, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Anthony Snyder, late of Mifflin township, Columbia co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the estate will make them known to the Administrator without delay.

CHARLES A. KNORR,
Administrator,
June 20, '79-6w* Bloomsburg.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned administrator &c., of the estate of Hugh Shultz, late of Jackson township, deceased, will expose to public sale, for the payment of debts, on the premises on

Saturday, August 2d, 1879,

the following described real estate to-wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in Jackson township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of Benjamin Hess, on the east by lands of John W. Kile, on the south by lands of William Yorks, and on the east by lands of Asa Yorks, containing

65 ACRES,

more or less, about twenty-five acres of which is cleared and the balance is in timber.

JOHN M. SHULTZ,
Administrator.

Central P. O., Col. co. Pa.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property. The one-fourth less ten per cent. at confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

BY THE COURT.

July 4, ts.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership lately subsisting between W. H. Abbott and W. H. Rhawn, of Catawissa, Pa., under the firm name of Abbott & Rhawn, Attorneys-at-Law, was dissolved on the 8th day of June A. D. 1879, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said firm are to be received by said W. H. Rhawn, and all demands, on said partnership are to be presented to him for payment. The practice and business of the said partnership will be adjusted and settled by said W. H. Rhawn, at the office formerly occupied by said partnership in Catawissa.

W. H. ABBOTT,
Witness, C. B. BROCKWAY, W. H. RHAWN.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Vend. Ex. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, at two o'clock p. m. on

FRIDAY, JULY 18th, 1879.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Roaringcreek township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the north by land of William Yeager, on the east by land of William Driesbach and others, on the west by land of Conrad Houseman, containing one hundred and thirty acres more or less, on which are erected a house, bank barn and out-buildings

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1879

Rail Road Time Table.

SUSQUEHANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,		7.30 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M.	4.40 P. M.
Fast Train	12.00 M.	11.45 A. M.
Express Train	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train	6.38 A. M.	7.56 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.45 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

STAGE LINES.

CANBRA AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave Canbra Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6.30 a. m., arrive at Bloomsburg by 11.30 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BLOOMSBURG AND LAIRDSVILLE.—Leave Lairdsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 12 m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail. The stage line terminates at Millville.

Benton and Bloomsburg.—A daily stage line leaving Benton in the morning and returning in the evening of the same day.

MAIL ROUTES.

WHITE HALL AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave White Hall Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 10 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BENTON AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leaves Benton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg at 2 p. m. Leaves Bloomsburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m., arriving at Benton at 2 p. m.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

There are so many delinquents on our list that we are again compelled to make an appeal to all who owe on subscription or book account, to pay up. Statements of book accounts have been sent out by mail, and bills for subscription are being sent out each week in the papers, and this will be continued until all who are indebted to us in any way, shall have received notice. We do not go to this trouble and expense just for amusement, but because we have a large amount standing out, and *we need the money.* Do not throw your bill aside as a matter that can be attended to at any time, but settle it *at once*, and save us the trouble of sending you another notice, and yourselves the annoyance of being dunned. It gives us no pleasure to dun those who owe us, but as those whom we owe have no hesitancy in asking for their pay, we are compelled to urge prompt payments to us in order that we may pay our own bills. Of course, the above is not intended for any one but those who have received notices. tf.

Quite a number of Catawissians spent the Sabbath in town.

The hammock fever is upon us. There are said to be over 100 in town.

Col. Ricketts has been elected president of the Hunlock's Creek and Muncy Railroad.

TO EXCHANGE.—A good buggy either for lumber or a horse. Inquire at this office. tf.

Mr. Richard Stiles, of this town is improving his residence on Iron street, by building an addition to his house.

There will be a festival held in the Grove at the St. James church, Fishing creek twp., on the 26th inst. All invited.

Our numerous dogs should *all* be taxed. The resn it would be either fewer dogs, or else more revenue.

On Friday evening last there was quite an exciting debate at the Exchange Hotel on the Greenback question.

Silas F. Karnes died in Benton twp. July 8th of consumption aged 45 years and 10 months.

Edward Hughes of Cambra, Luzerne county died July 10th from palsy, aged about 60 years.

The Lutheran Congregation of Espy will hold an ice cream festival in the church yard on Saturday afternoon and evening.

The brothers and sisters of Rev. D. J. Waller, and their families are visiting him this week. They are enjoying a family reunion.

The thermometer has been playing pranks for several days past. On Tuesday it went to 100 in the shade, and Wednesday was not much better.

Judge Elwell returned home last week from a visit to Towanda, much improved in health. His bronzed cheeks are due to successful black-bass fishing.

William Neal spent some days in Towanda last week. We have not yet learned how many bass he caught, but no doubt he was successful.

D. A. Beckley has been elected chairman of the committee appointed by Gov. Hoyt to select a location for the new hospital for injured miners of the anthracite coal region.

The drying house of Jackson & Woodin at Berwick was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss about $2000. A large amount of lumber lying near the building was saved.

Dr. Kendall's celebrated treatise on the horse, for sale at G. A. Clark's book store and at the COLUMBIAN office for 25 cents. This book should be in the hands of every man who owns a horse.

Walter Mason, a young man of this place, who is employed in one of the iron ore shafts, was badly injured on Monday by receiving a blow on the forehead with a sledge in the hands of another man. It was an accident.

There is a girl in our neighborhood who is constantly singing, "I need thee every hour." What for? We don't want to wash dishes, and ain't worth a cent at cooking, besides, the weather is awful hot, and stern duty bids us keep our post.

By all means read Senator Voorhees' speech, published on our outside this week. It should forever silence the clamor of our opponents about "Southern Brigadiers." Read and be wise.

On Friday the Catawissa Masonic Hall was again sold to Wm. Mathers for $200. There are now two claimants on two separate sales. We opine that there will be considerable litigation before the matter is settled.

Early on last Monday morning the roof in the rear of W. L. Eyerly's house in Catawissa was discovered to be on fire. By tearing up the roof it was soon extinguished. It is supposed to have caught from a stove pipe which ran through the roof.

There will be a Sunday School celebration held in Thomas McHenry's grove near Westley Bowman's mill in Orange township. Celebration on Saturday the 2ed of August and a Festival in the evening of the same.

The local of last week in reference to the persons who went to Catawissa to witness the practice shooting was incorrect, as the parties were not refused permission to shoot in Catawissa but went to Rupert of their own accord, the regular meeting of the club being held there according to appointment.

We owe an apology to our readers for the appearance of the paper last week. Our paper maker disappointed us in not filling an order in time, and we were obliged to print on such paper as we could get nearer home on short notice. It was neither our size or quality, but we had to use it or none. We have not yet received our regular paper, but it is an improvement on last week.

W. J. Buckalew was chosen Senatorial delegate to the State convention. G. A Clark was substituted as representative in place of Mahlon Hamlin, who could not attend.

C. B. Brockway went to the convention as a spectator.

Mr. John K. Girton, of this place, returned home last week from Savannah, Ashland county, Ohio, where he was visiting his son, Charles M. Girton, who is formerly of this place, but went west some two years ago. It is said that Charles likes the country and is doing well.

Last week we alluded to the manner of disposing of the grass in the Fair Grounds. The Secretary now informs us that only *one half* was sold, the Society reserving the other one half for the benefit of the association at the Fair. Probably they did the best thing under the circumstances.

It is reported that Frank Stookey, the nineteen-year-old rope walker of Wilkes Barre, met with a sad fate while walking the rope at Niagara Falls. He fell from the rope and was swept over the falls. He was the young man who walked the incline rope by torch light from Clark & Wolf's store to the City Hotel, not long ago.

It was rumored that Thomas Trump, a young man from this town, who accompanied the Y. M. C. A. excursion to Shickshinny, a short time ago, was dead. It is said this young man while at the falls, was taken sick and after his return had died. This is incorrect, "Tom Trump" has since turned up, and is still in the land of the living.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

On Thursday of last week the Sheriff sold the following property of Wm. Lamon.

The G. H. Fowler tract in Centre, containing 154 acres, to M. E. Jackson, Esq., for $7,775. The Knittle place to W. J. Buckalew for $400.

We have no desire to "throw cold water on the Fish and Game organization." On the contrary we hope to see such societies all through the county. We understand a meeting will be held at the Exchange Hotel this Friday evening for the purpose of organizing a club in Bloomsburg.

Gov. Hoyt on Tuesday morning honored the requisition of Gov. Robinson of New York, asking for a warrant for the arrest of Peter Herdle of Williamsport. Herdic, in 1876, obtained a loan of $25,000 from an Elmira bank, depositing gas and water bonds as a security. It was afterwards ascertained that the securities were worthless, and the bank officials began suit for false pretense. The warrant was placed in the hands of a Williamsport officer.

The picnic mentioned by the *Catawissa Item* as arranged to take place at the "Bluff" today (Friday) did not come off, the time having been changed to Thursday afternoon (yesterday) and the place to Paxton's Grove at Rupert. No doubt the party would have had a good time at Catawissa Bluff, but the long walk from the L. & B. depot to the top of the hill was an objection, while Mr. Paxton's invitation to the party to dance on his lawn in the evening was sufficient inducement to make the change.

One day last week as Mr. Charles Zaner, of Mahoning township was riding along Fishing creek road between Bloomsburg and Light Street, his horse became somewhat frightened at a large black snake that spanned the road just in front of him. Charlie put the whip to the noble animal which gracefully jumped over the venomous reptile, and the next second the front wheels of the buck board struck the snake killing it almost instantly. It measured six feet. Rather a large reptile to be lying around loose.—*National Record.*

DEAD.—We are pained to record the death of the Hon. John C. Ellis, a well-known citizen of this county, which occurred at his home at Exchange, Anthony twp., on the 1st inst. aged 59 years. He at one time represented this county and Columbia very acceptably in the lower house of the Legislature. Mr. E. was a man of much public spirit, a clever citizen, generous to a fault, and always a sterling Democrat. He was for many years connected with St. James Prot. Episcopal church, at Exchange as Vestryman and otherwise, and was always anxious to promote its welfare. The disease which proved fatal to him was acute gastritis.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

On Thursday of last week Mrs. Kreiger, wife of Francis Kreiger, met with a accident that will disfigure her for life. A stone about the size of a man's hand which was thrown by the explosion of a blast on the new railroad in course of costruction by the Salem Coal Co., struck her on the bridge of her nose, smashing it into a shapeless mass. Her residence is at the foot of the mountain upon the summit of which the road is being built, and hearing the report she hastily ran out of doors to look after her children, who were playing in the yard and was struck by the missile before she had taken a half dozen steps. Fortunately the same stone struck the over hanging limbs of an apple tree somewhat breaking its force, otherwise the result would doubtless have been instant death. Dr. Briggs dressed the wound and we are glad to say that the lady is getting along as well as could be expected.—*Mountain Echo.*

G. M. Prevost's colliery at Centralia burned on Tuesday night. The loss cannot be estimated as the vein of coal is burning fiercely, which will probably entail heavy loss. Three hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have originated in the engine house at the bottom of the slope, and rushing up the slope ignited the trestling connected with the upper engine house and boiler house, and thence to the breaker, all of which were consumed.

Four unsuccessful attempts were made to blow up the trestling with dynamite in order to save the breaker. Veins of coal on each side of the slope were still burning at midnight and unless the fire is subdued soon the mine will have to be flooded.

or insurance to-night.

At midnight it is thought the loss will reach $250,000. The insurance will probably not exceed $75,000.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

The School Board met on last Saturday evening, and we hereto annex the appointments of teachers, and their salaries:

3RD STREET.—Principal I. E. Schonover $60 Assistant, Ira Filson $35; Room No. 2. Amelia Armstrong $35; Assistant, Joseph Garrison $30. Room No. 3, E. H. Whitman $35; Assistant Sadie Vannatta $30. Room No. 4 Mary Unangst $35; Assistant Florence Wirt $30. Janitor Richard Edwards $25.

5TH STREET.—F. P. Manhart $60; Assistant Wm. Christman $35. Room No. 2 Thos. B. Miller. 35; Assistant Emma Jones $30; No. 3 H. W. Buckingham $35; Assistant Mary Thomas $30. No. 4 Christie Wellever $35 Assistant Lena Faulds $30. Janitor Evan Jones $25.

WELSH HILL.—G. W. Sterner $40.

Commences 1st Monday of September, and continues 8 months.

Eight mills tax has been levied for school purposes, and two mills as a building tax. M. C. Woodward was appointed Collector.

The contract for coal was made with Conyngham & Co., of Wilkesbarre, at $2.75 per ton gross—3 and 4 mixed—to be delivered at the respective school houses. We have not learned that there has been any change made in the text books.

If a poor man neglects to return his dog for assessment he is liable to a fine of $5. There is no fine on a rich man for neglecting to return his hundred thousand dollars for taxation.—*Union Leader.*

Our neighbor is in error. There *is* a penalty for not returning property liable to taxation. That it is generally evaded we are aware, but the fault rests generally with the assessors. They fail to make out the proper blanks and demand. If they do *their* duty, and the party liable to taxation neglects *his*, the remedies at law are ample.

PERSONAL.

—Mrs. Stokes and son of Philadelphia are visiting Mrs. W. Neal.

—Miss M. Waller daughter of Judge Waller of Wayne county, is spending a few weeks with the family of her uncle, Rev. D. J. Waller.

—Prof. Wilbur and wife are spending the summer vacation at Wyoming.

—The Misses Marple of Bridgeport are visiting friends at Rupert and Bloomsburg.

—Miss McWhorter of Georgia is visiting Miss Ella McKinney.

MR. SMULL'S SUCCESSOR.

Speaker Long on Saturday appointed William L. Cooper, to be president clerk of the house of representatives in place of the late John A. Smull, Esq. The office of resident clerk is not authorized by the constitution but as it is a necessity, it is provided for each year in the general appropriation bill. It is understood that proper authorities have agreed to recognize Speaker Long's appointment.—*Patriot.*

The appointment of Mr. Cooper is a deserved recognition of a faithful officer. Outside of Mr. Smull, no man better understands the business of the House. He was conversant with present and past legislation, either actual or proposed. His memory was wonderful, and he could at once find a bill, when asked for it, and could give its number and title by a mere reference to its substance. He was kind and obliging to all, and was almost a necessity in the House.

Chew JACKSON'S BEST Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Catawissa F. & G. P. Club's practice at Rupert. Members present chose viva voce Messrs. H. B. Aldrich and A. H. Sharpless to choose sides, the loosers to pay expenses of broken balls, etc. The score of each contestant out of a possible ten is as follows:

Sharpless,	7.	Aldrich,	7.
Thomas	8.	Cherrington,	4.
Reitsnyder,	5.	Orange,	6.
Robinson,	1.	Stadler,	4.
King,	5.	Fox,	6.
Harder,	5.	Geiger,	1.
Geary,	2.	Haley,	3.
Gibbs,	9.	Drinker,	5.
Total,	42.	Total,	36.

After the parties closed for the day a meeting was appointed for Friday eve at Susquehanna Hotel, Catawissa to make arrangements for the challenge contest at glass ball shooting with a club from Centralia. The next regular practice will be held at Catawissa on Tuesday next.

The Kidneys are nature's sluice-ways, Kidney-Wort keeps them healthy and active.

STRANGE STORIES.

Soon after the Fourth of July, (which may account for the story), the *Gazette & Bulletin* gave an account of a black cat which had dead-headed its way from below the mountains to Williamsport on a Reading train under charge of Conductor Owens. Its roosting place was said to be on the truck of the car. They tried to "shoo" it away on the route, but it wouldn't "shoo." Reaching Williamsport that cat is said to have obstinately retained its perch until forcibly removed by Conductor Owens. The Fourth being over we did not expect to hear any more such yarns. But Monday's *Gazette & Bulletin* gives us a sequel to the story as follows:

ANOTHER STRANGE PASSENGER.—Friday morning when in the vicinity of Milton, a rat was discovered on the accommodation train, Philadelphia and Reading railroad, coming west. It was squeezed to death by the door. How it got into the car, or from what point it came is not known, but many persons have an idea that this is the very animal that cat was after the other day, and that she was playing detective. It is a most singular coincidence that both these strange passengers should have been carried over this same road within a week.

ORANGEVILLE ITEMS.

Everything is very quiet here now. The departure of the students has made it quite dull in O.

The wheat harvest is very abundant in this section. Mr. Samuel Sharpless has been kept very busy supplying grain cradles. He makes an excellent article and is worthy of patronage.

A party of four, consisting of Rev. Mr. Canfield, Earnest Sloan, James M. Fritz and Will. R. Campbell drove to Easton week before last, they enjoyed their trip much. Beside attending the commencement, Mr. Fritz and Mr. Campbell passed examinations and were admitted to the Freshman class for next year.

Judson P. Welsh has completed the Fresh' man year at Lafayette and is at home.

A heated wave appears to be passing over our village. For the last few days the Thermometer has been up in the nineties. Everybody is complaining of the heat.

Several of our townsmen, among whom are Dr. Megargell, Miles Williams and Oliver Covanhovan have gone to North Mountain for a few days hunting and fishing.

Mr. Trump who lives near the McHenry school-house, was seriously injured a short time since by falling from a hay-mow. He lies in a critical condition.

Very truly yours,

WILKENS MICAWBER.

CATAWISSA NEWS.

Mr. Samuel Jones is improving the appearance of his dwelling on Third Street by the erection of a porch.

The improvements to the residence of Miss Mary Hayhurst are rapidly approaching completion.

An ice cream festival was held in the yard of Mr. Peter R. Baldy on Saturday night by the ladies of the Lutheran church.

Mr. George Manhart is erecting a dwelling house adjoining his residence on Main street.

Mr. Samuel Frederick a breakman employed on the P. & R. R. R. was thrown from the top of a car on Tuesday morning last near Quakake. He was not missed by the train hands until after they had proceeded quite a distance. The conductor caused the train to be backed when they discovered Mr. Frederick. He has a cut on his head and an ugly wound on his left hip. Mr. Frederick is unable to tell how the accident occurred. We were informed by Dr. Robbins, his physician that the probabilities are that he will recover.

The members of the Catawissa Cornet Band propose holding a festival Saturday morning next on the Common near the P. & R. Rail Road. They are deserving of the patronage of the public.

COLLECTOR'S WARRANTS.—We have prepared a form, and have on hand a large quantity of blank "Collector's Sales," which have been approved by the highest legal authority in the Courts of this county. At *Twenty Cents* per dozen we mail any number to the Collector ordering them. A Collector, when compelled to advertise property, must post up not less than three notices in the most public places in his borough or township. tf.

THE DOCTORS IN COUNCIL.

On Saturday last there was a large gathering of physicians at the Exchange Hotel. At first it was generally supposed that it was the regular meeting of the Columbia County Medical Association for the transaction of ordinary business. We were requested to be present and listen to the proceedings with a view of publication, but learning that the session would be a private one, and especially as one of our cotemporaries had been excluded, and that, too by the votes of some of the very men who asked that reporters should be present, declined to ask for admission. The real object of the meeting we then learned was to take action upon certain charges preferred against Dr. A. L. Turner, a member of the Association. After some quibbling Messrs Little and Barkley were permitted to appear as counsel for Dr. Turner. As to others, the door was closed, and the windows—left open. The following are the charges against Dr. Turner, and the proceedings are reported to us as follows:

Bloomsburg June 18th 1878.

Dr. H. W. McReynolds President of the Columbia County Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania. As Dr. A. L. Turner a member of the above named Society has been and is engaged in an irregular practice, which is in direct violation of the By-Laws of aforesaid Society, and which must be regarded by the Profession at large as a system of quackery, and must be regarded by all well educated Physicians as pernicious and hurtful to the public welfare. Therefore I do request that you do take proper action upon the following charges in behalf of the profession, the Society, and the public good.

Charge 1st, That Dr. A. L. Turner is in the practice of writing letters at a remote distance to persons afflicted with Epilepsy conveying the impression to them that he has knowledge of and means of cure of all fits, which is not known to the profession.

Charge 2nd, That he has or claims to have a specific remedy for fits.

Charge 3d, That he has entered into a league with Moyer Bros. to put up such medicines or nostrums.

Charge 4th, That his system of charges is in violation of the regulations of this Society.

Charge 5th, That he has never disclosed his method of practice to this or any other society or to the profession at large.

Charge 6th, That he is in the habit of sending the names of clergymen (Presbyterian clergymen) as reference for his good standing and ability as a physician and high toned professional conduct.

The above I submit this the 18th day of June A. D. 1878.

Respectfully,

DR. J. R. EVANS.

The vote to exclude the public was Evans, McReynolds, Gardner Case and Kline.

Nay. Reber, Turner, Lenker, Brown and Harder.

Dr. Vastine decided in the affirmative as to spectators but that the Counsel, Barkley and Little should remain.

The vote was as follows:

1st charge, guilty—7, not guilty—5.
2nd charge, guilty—7, not guilty—5.
3rd charge, guilty—6, not guilty—6.
4th charge, guilty—9, not guilty—4.
5th charge, guilty—9, not guilty—4.
6th charge, guilty—9, not guilty—4.

Dr. Evans moved that Turner be expelled.

Vote to expel—8.
Vote to suspend—1.
Vote to reprimand—4.

The above proceedings are of public interest and we have therefore given them in full, and propose to comment on them as independent journalists. We may premise by saying that for the profession generally we have the greatest respect, and its members are generally men of intelligence and great ability. To protect the profession they have asked for and obtained more legislation than any other class of men.

But let us examine the evidence brought to sustain the charges. As to the First, there was absolutely none. Hearsay and unproven letters are not evidence in any association, and yet some members who admitted this point voted "Aye" on the question of sustaining the charge. We will not attempt to give the evidence in full of each charge, and if we err in our synopsis, the blame must be attributed to those who prevented us from getting a full and accurate report.

Dr. J. R. Evans, the prosecutor in this case, as to charge 1, began by making a statement about a letter which he once had in his possession in some unexplained way, but which he did not have present because it was "not convenient" to bring it, but stated that it was connected with what he held in his hands, which he offered in evidence. At this point the counsel for Dr. Turner interposed by requesting that the trial should proceed regularly and requested the prosecutor to show what regulation of the Society were violated by the matter contained in the first charge. After some remarks by the prosecutor as to the ignorance of the counsel, and the great blunder made in asking to be shown the regulations, he referred to some book not named as to the "Code of Medical Ethics," and began reading Sec. 3 of Art 1, "*On Duties for the Support of Professional Character.*" After having read a few lines, he stopped and said that that was not it, and then read a portion of Sec. 4th of the same article and evidently concluding that that was not it either shut the book, and asked to be permitted to go on, which request was promptly granted by the presiding officer. The letter offered in evidence was ordered to be read. The counsel for Dr. Turner asked to see the letter before it was read, but the Secretary began and continued the reading, the president deciding that it might be seen *after* it was in evidence. On examination it appeared to be a letter addressed to a Mr Snodgrass, Lancaster, neither the body of which nor the signature was in Dr. Turner's hand writing. Objections were made to its admission as evidence, which were overruled. Drs. Kline and Harder contending that the members had a right to attribute the work to Dr. Turner, if they saw fit, and they were not to be governed by any peculiar ideas of attorneys nor their technicalities. In like manner three postal cards Nos. 3, 4 and 5 were admitted none of which were in the hand writing of Dr. Turner, two of them were not in any manner signed and the other had only the initials "A. L. T." Following this Dr. Evans made a statement of some things that he had heard about Dr. Turner, which was admitted as evidence by the presiding officer although objected to as hearsay.

On the *second* charge the same letter and postal cards were offered, and on the *third* charge the same papers. Dr. Kase was then called as a witness, but of course not sworn. He stated that at a certain time he had a conversation with Mr. Moyer in the course of which the latter told him that in making out prescriptions he should make little crosses on the prescriptions; one would indicate 10cts. two 20cts. &c., and he should charge the person buying the prescription the amount indicated in addition to the value of the medicine and pay it to the physician; to which proposition he [Dr. Kase] made some objection, when Mr. Moyer said it was all right, that Dr. Turner and all other physicians did it. On this charge there was also offered a printed slip cut from a newspaper purporting to be an advertisement from Moyer Bros. on fits medicine. Objected to because it did not in any manner indicate that Dr. Turner was connected with it. Objections overruled.

On the fourth charge the Fee Bill and the Snodgrass letter were offered to show that the charge herein stated was in excess of the minimum of the Fee Bill.

On the fifth charge Dr. Lenker was called who said that his preceptor Dr. Priestly of Northumberland wrote to him stating that he had a case of epilepsy, and that he had heard of Dr. Turner's cures, and asked him to get from Dr. Turner his mode of treatment; that he asked Dr. Turner who gave him his method of treatment in general, stating that he did not treat all cases alike, but each one as the circumstances required. On the sixth charge the Snodgrass letter and the postal cards were offered.

Dr. Evans then called on Dr. Gardner for a statement. This was somewhat lengthy, discursive and at times irrellevant and personal. We shall not attempt to give a synopsis of it. He declined to answer Mr. Little's questions stating that a lawyer had no business there.

The Society was then addressed by Messrs. Little, and Barkley, in behalf of Dr. Turner.

The prosecutor, Dr. Evans, then read a lengthy address, after which several motions were made by Dr. Turner's counsel which were overruled. The point was then made that more than a year ago and before Dr. Turner was notified of these charges, he had tendered his resignation to which no attention had been paid.

It is not our intention to draw any conclusions from the above. We think however, it would have been better to have admitted reporters, because people under the windows could hear all that was going on at any rate. Nor do we think it was courteous to invite physicians from abroad to be present, and then exclude them. It seems to us also irregular to permit a man to come in and vote on the last three charges who had not heard a particle of the evidence. It is also an anomalous proceeding where a man can be prosecutor, advocate, and judge.

Nevertheless, each Society has the right to make its own rules and regulations, and whoever joins it should abide by them so long as he remains a member, but his right to withdraw at any time when not under charges should be unquestioned. Again, every Society has a right to try its members in secret if they choose, and in most instances this is a favor to the accused, and whether right or not it is a matter for its own conscience. Envy, prejudice, or animosity should have no foot-hold in the breasts of gentlemen, especially when acting in a judical capacity.

One peculiar feature of this trial was that no witnesses were heard upon the part of the defense. The hearing was entirely *ex parte*. The Association acted as a grand jury, hearing only one side of the case and then immediately resolved itself into a court to render a verdict and pass sentence. In conclusion we repeat that the proceedings stated above are printed just as they were given to us, and we have endeavored to give an impartial account of the affair. If there are any misrepresentations, they are unintentional, and our columns are open to receive any communications on the subject, though we shall consider the matter ended so far as we are concerned, after giving each side one hearing.

HOW WOMEN WOULD VOTE.

Were the question submitted to the ballot and women were allowed to vote, every women in the land who has used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription would vote it to be an unfailing remedy for the diseases peculiar to her sex. Dr. Pierce has received hundreds of grateful testimonials of its curative power.

Iowa city, March 4th, 1878.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo N. Y.:

Dear Sir:—For many months I was a great sufferer. Physicians could afford me no relief. In my dispair I commenced the use of your Favorite Prescription. It speedily effected my entire and permanent cure.

Yours thankfully,

MRS. PAUL R. BAXTER.

Death of a Statesman.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—Ex-Governor William Allen died suddenly at his home near Chillicothe, this morning.

[William Allen, whose decease is here announced, was born in Edenton, North Carolina, in 1807, and was, therefore, in his seventy-second year. He lost both his parents while he was still very young, and removed to Lynchburg, Virginia, where he learned the business of a saddle and harness maker. When sixteen years old he started west, walking all the way to Chillicothe, Ohio. At this point his sister, the mother of Senator Thurman, resided, and by her assistance he obtained an academic education. Later he studied law with Hon. Edward King. Upon being admitted to the bar he made rapid progress, and soon showed fine abilities as an orator. This gave him political prominence, and at the age of 26 he was sent to the XXIII congress by the Democrats. At the close of his term he was elected to the United States senate, over Hon. Thomas Ewing, who was then in the senate. He took his seat March 4th, 1837, the same day on which Martin Van Buren was inaugurated President. Mr. Allen was re-elected and served until March 4th, 1849—two full terms. While in the senate he was chairman of the committee on foreign relations, which position he filled with marked ability. After his retirement from public life, in 1849, Mr. Allen removed to the beautiful Scioto Valley, and became one of the largest and most successful farmers in the state. In 1873, he was called from retirement, when the Democrats wanted a leader who could carry the state against a popular Republican candidate. He was elected governor by nearly a thousand majority, being the only candidate on the ticket who got through. He served a full term, and was re-nominated in 1875, when he was beaten by R. B. Hayes, who is now President. During his career he achieved some noted political victories, and repeatedly demonstrated that he possessed the confidence of the masses.]

See a woman on horseback in another column, riding near Speer's Vineyards, with a bunch of Grapes from which Speer's Port Grape Wine is made, that is so highly esteemed by the medical profession for the use of invalids, weakly persons and the aged.

Sold by Druggists.

June 27 1-y.

THE STERLING BOOK COVER.—We have purchased the right to use these covers in this county, and have on hand an assortment of sizes. They make the neatest and most convenient form for doing up note heads, letter heads, bill heads, notes, checks, &c., and a cover will be given away with every order of 1000. Try it once and you will not do without it. It is the best thing of the kind ever invented. Call and examine. tf.

ORDINANCE No. 24.

An Ordinance to prevent Cattle from running at large in the Town of Bloomsburg.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the Town of Bloomsburg, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same: That on and after the 25d day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, it shall be unlawful for any cattle to run at large at any time within the limits of the Town of Bloomsburg; Any cattle found running at large within the limits of the Town of Bloomsburg shall be liable to be seized and disposed of in the same manner as horses, mules, goats, sheep, swine and geese, may be seized and disposed of under an ordinance of the Town passed May 13, 1870, and the fees for taking and impounding shall be fifty cents for each head, which shall be paid by the owner, together with other costs and expenses, including the care and keeping while impounded; And all ordinances, or sections, or parts of ordinances, inconsistent with the provisions hereof, are hereby repealed.

Passed July 9, 1879.

Attest, ISAAC S. KUHN,
PAUL E. WIRT, Sec'y, President of Council.

PARKESVILLE, ST. JO. CO., MICH. JULY 14, 1879.

MESSRS. EDS COLUMBIAN—*Dear Sirs*:—Finding myself unoccupied this morning, and with thoughts of "Old Keystone State" filling the mind I will endeavor to comply with your request and report from "The Lake State."

During the past week and a part of the week preceeding, our villages have been temporarily deserted, and all hands have been fully occupied in gathering the harvest which, by-the-way, in this section, is very promising of an abundant yield. The grain stands thickly on the ground, the heads are long and well filled with a superior quality of berry or seed, and on different occasions we have heard these remarks "We have a better wheat crop than we've had for years." "The best quality of wheat we ever gathered," and one fact has been remarked by many that there is no complaining heard from any of the farmers, either of the crops or of the weather. The wages range from $2 00 to $2 50 per day. The selfbinder is very extensively in use and renders complete satisfaction everywhere. The time has come—in Michigan at least—when the dread of harvest has given place to bright anticipation of large profits from little exertion. The varieties of wheat grown by the farmers here, are the Closson or Early May, White and Red Amber, Goldmedal, whilst some few have the Fultz and Old Lancaster Wheat. I have named them in order as to their popularity. In course of a couple of weeks thrashing will have been commenced, when I shall give account of yield and market prices.

Michigan is far ahead of our "Mother State" in agriculture and implements

Frequently do I hear the remark by some ex-Pennsylvanian whom I meet that whilst Pennsylvania is a good state and superior in many respects they would never think of resuming the residence therein. The crop of cherries, now almost entirely gathered, was very plentiful, however of an inferior quality, the fairest appearing of the fruit secreting the majority of the vermin. Berries in abundance of all varieties. Last Sabbath we attended the funeral of a "Pioneer" who came from that part of Old Northumberland county now known as Columbia, John Lomison by name, Ex-Representative of this District in the State Legislature. Some of the older persons may remember him, he came from about Briarcreek or Berwick. The largest funeral procession witnessed for years, consisting of upwards of 150 conveyances. The general health of the people is very good. Peace and prosperity reign supreme.

Yours, &c., SAXE

OBITUARY.

We print the following by request, though handed in at rather a late day.

Sallie Shultz, wife of Philip Shultz, fell asleep in Jesus March 25th, 1879, at her residence in Benton township, Columbia county Pa., in the 86th year of her age. She was one of the first to join the M. P. Church in its organization at this place, and from that time lived a consistent member, recognizing her probationary existence as the preparatory place for her immortality, and ever exhibited such a recognition. The writer had the privilege of visiting her during her affliction and administering the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to her, at which time she seemed perfectly resigned to the will of God. When death, the world's conqueror, laid its icy fingers upon her, she knowing that she must soon succumb to its touch, adopted the language of the noblest prisoner that ever wore fetters in imperial Rome "For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain." Her last words were, "Let me go, let me go."

Her funeral sermon was preached by the writer from the text of their own choosing, John 17th Chapter and 4th verse. She was the mother of ten children, fifty one grand children, nineteen great grandchildren. It seemed hard to lay this mother beneath earth's green coverlet, but may the bereaved sorrowing ones at last meet her where households renew their relations, where family groups gather upon the banks of the river of life, where the sacred bands of affection are never broken, for "She is not dead but sleepeth."

C. H. BASFERD.

Marriages.

EVANS—SHIVE.—In Fishingcreek July 3rd by Rev. H. A. Dietterick, Mr Harry M. Evans of Berwick to Miss M. Kate Shive of Fishingcreek.

KURTZ—DULL.—By the same, and at the same time and place, Mr. J. W. Kurtz to Miss Fannie M. Dull all of Berwick.

PARKER WETHERAL.—At the Exchange Hotel in Benton July 3d 1879, by the Rev. H. B. Fortner, Mr. Robert Parker to Miss Sarah J. Wetheral, all of Sereno, Columbia county Pa.

Business Notices

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

Admission free at McKinney's.

A fine selection of Ladies' Gold Watches and Chains, both American and imported by the best makers at L. Bernhard's Jewelry Store.

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

Butter 15 cts per lb., eggs 12 cts. per doz. at Light Street by Silas Young.

July 18 2-w.

Farmers attention! S. M. Hess, Bloomsburg, Pa., now offers cheap for cash or grain all kinds of farming implements.

Want good live calves that weigh 120 lbs. to 125, 130, 140, 150, 160 and upward at Light Street by SILAS YOUNG.

July 18 2-m.

School Boards desiring changes in School books will do well to address either A. P. Flint the general agent of A. S. Barns & Co. at 628 Market Street, Philadelphia or L. R. Fowler at Dunmore Pa. Special terms for introduction and exchange.

Cash paid for good lambs and fat sheep at Light Street by SILAS YOUNG.

July 18 2-m.

For the cheapest and finest patterns of Iron Fence go to S. M. Hess, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Wanted this fall 2000 lbs of nice dried Raspberries, and 2000 lbs of nice dried pitted cherries for which I will pay the very highest market prices. SILAS YOUNG.

July 18 4-m.

Call at McKinney's for Shoes.

Spring Styles—Spring Goods—Spring Styles. Call and see The New Goods. The New Styles at the New Price.

Cheaper than ever.

Must be seen to be believed, better goods at lower prices at D. Lowenberg's.

Cash paid for 1000 bushels of good white or yellow Oats at Light Street by SILAS YOUNG.

July 18 3-w.

McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House.

Allentown Bone Manure, Salt and Plaster, for sale at Sharpless' Foundry, Bloomsburg, Pa. july 11,79-4w.

Rubbers at McKinney's.

Beautiful Silk Hats—New Soft Hats, Wool Hats, Fur Hats, For Men—for Boys—and Children At the Popular store of D. Lowenberg.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

Gives tone to the stomach, improves the appetite and assists digestion, excites the bowels to healthy action, expelling all the foul humors that contaminate the blood, corrupt the secretions and offend the breath. It excites the liver to a healthy action and strengthens the nerves, imparting that glow to life that proceeds alone from perfect health. Thousands in all walks of life, testify to the virtues of this excellent medicine in correcting the derangement of the digestive organs. Get the genuine. Sold only in one dollar bottles. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other.

Dyspepsia. Dyspepsia Dyspepsia.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON is a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. symptoms are loss of appetite, wind and rising of food, dryness in mouth, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only in $1 bottles.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy, sleep well, or be cured of dyspepsia, kidney or liver disease? Try E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. Every bottle guaranteed to do as recommended. Depot and office, 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Get the genuine. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel s and take no other. All I ask is a trial of this valuable medicine. One bottle will convince you. Get six bottles for five dollars, one dollar for one.

Tape Worm Removed Alive.

Tape Worm, Pin, Seat and Stomach Worms removed alive in from two to four hours. No fee until head of Tape Worm passes alive and in one. Ask your druggist for KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Sold only in one dollar bottles. Used for children or grown persons. It never fails. Or send for circular to Dr. Kunkle, No. 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Advice by mail free. Send three cent stamp for return of letter.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having obtained control of the Espy Ferry, has put it in thorough repair, a new wire having been obtained and it is now open to the public. The channel will be opened so that the river can be ferried at all times of the year, and night and day. Opposite Espy there are beautiful

Miscellaneous.

A SUMMER RESORT.

He came to this office yesterday to see about getting out an illustrated catalogue. He was a nice old man, and honest in his convictions. He lives out from the city about eight miles on Napoleon creek, and it suddenly occurred to him the other day that his place was a beautiful summer resort, and that his facilities for taking a few boarders should be published.

'Fust,' he began, as he removed his ancient tile, 'Napoleon creek flows right by the door, and there's allus at least a foot of water in it all summer along. Nicest place in the world for women to learn to swim. No sharks, alligators or snakes to bother 'em, and they kin splash around in harmless glee."

'Any fish in it?'

'Yes, sir-e e, there be. They are 'small to be sure, but all you've got to do is to catch more of 'em in a day. Napoleon creek can't be beat, sir, for an attraction, and it furnishes the best kind of water for washing clothes. We save six bars of soap every week by using this water.'

'Well?'

'Wall, then, there's a hill in the distance—over on Squar' Fuller's farm. I tell ye, that hill looks lovely to a boarder sittin' on the back verandy! It's kinder bold and defiant, and kinder soft and pleadin' and the sight makes a man feel sort o'awed and humbled. The hill's a big thing, sir, and it's going to be a draw.'

'Yes.'

'Then there's the medeer and a white school house beyond. Then on 'tother side is the big stub that was struck by lightning. Boarders can take home all the splinters they want to, and my boy Dan can tell 'em all about how the pieces flew. This stub is goin' to git 'em, sir—can't help it. It combines romance and the power of lightning together, and boarders will stand around thar' with their mouths open and tongues hanging out.'

'Anything else?'

'Anything else?' he repeated in an injured tone. 'Well, I should say there was! There's sheep gambling o'er the lea, and they are going to draw; there's cows wading through Napoleon creek, and that will fetch 'em; there's an old fanning-mill which the children kin turn, and they'll cry to sit up all night; there's a grove with more'n forty birds in it, and boarders kin take the kitchen chairs right out thar'; then I'm going to break two colts this summer and have a lightning-rod put up, and 'tween me'n the old woman we'll make it a perfect paradise around thar.'

'And your prices?'

'Wall, bein' that this is the fust year, we shan't b'ar down very heavy. I want to git folks in the habit of comin' out there, and kinder advertise her up, and bimeby we kin make sunthin'. Don't forget to say that we have family prayers twice a day. That'll be another big draw, you see. Dan he sings bass, my wife sings a sort of soprano, I sing awlto, and Sophia Jane she accompanies on the melodeon, and I tell you it's sweet. That'll get 'em hard; and on extra occasions I can prevail on the Edson boys to come over and help us. One plays the bass-drum and the other a mouth-organ, and they can't help but draw. You jest orter hear 'em play 'Baby Mine' once.'

'Beautiful is it?'

'Beautiful! Why, it just melts you right down, and you don't care whether there's flies in the milk or not! Wall, good-bye. Work 'er up strong, and don't forget Napoleon creek and the swimming.'—*Detroit Free Press*

If you have been drinking too much, which however you should never do, a dose of Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills will place you in good condition again.

A VENAL LAWYER.

An Irish lawyer named Grady had wit and intellect, but neither manners or conscience. The following anecdotes reveal his character: He had been elected one of the members for Limerick in the Irish House of Commons, and soon became one of the Government's staunch supporters. When remonstrated with on going against the wishes of his constituents who were opposed to the Union, he very resolutely declared his ideas to be strongly in favor of that project, and hinted the Government had made it worth his while to vote for that measure.

"What!" cried his indignant remonstrator, "do you mean to sell your country."

"Thank God," cried this pure patriot, "that I have a country to sell."

He was very coarse in his expressions, and when reminded that he owed his position to his constituents, he, said:

"I care nothing for my constituents; I get nothing good from them. Sure, if I only shake hands with them, they give me the itch."

Grady exercised much influence in court by what he termed his "jury eye."

His right eye was constantly used in winking at the jury when he wished them to note some particular answer from an adverse witness.

Appearing in court one morning in rather depressed spirits, which, for one of his usual joyous temperament, was very unusual, a sympathizing friend said:

"Harry, are you unwell? You are not as lively as usual,",

"How can I be, my dear fellow? he answered.

"What's the matter with you?"

"My *jury eye is out of order*," was the reply.

A PASSIONATELY SCIENTIFIC PHYSICIAN.

Paul Emile Chauffard, who was a Professor at the Academy of Medicine in Paris whose death was announced a short time ago, carried the love of his heart to its farthest limits. On being consulted two or three months ago by a man who was evidently suffering from some acute form of skin disease, he looked at him attentively and then as a strange light sparkled in his eye he exclaimed.

'Extraordinary—unparalleled—inconceivable!'

The startled patient eagerly inquired if it was a 'bad case.'

'I rather think it is,' replied the Doctor. 'You're suffering from the Jewish leprosy—that's all.'

'Mon Dieu!' gasped the poor patient.

'Don't distress yourself' continued the Professor; 'it was simply a form of disease that we had lost sight of. It had entirely disappeared, but now we have found it again, thanks to you. You're really doing us a good service, and I am delighted.'

Be Wise and Happy.

If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cure-alls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—rely on it. See another column.

Agricultural.

THE FARMER'S VEGETABLE GARDEN.

There is no patch of land on the farm that yields so much comfort to the family, and shows so much profit on the ledger as the garden, provided it is properly managed. Few farmers apparently believe this; certainly the great majority do not give such attention to their gardens as will secure the best results. They seem to regard gardening as fancy work, suitable for women and children, but too small business for men; and it must be confessed that the old fashioned farmer's garden was a pent up Utica that contracted his powers. With a hundred acres around him, the farmer's fashion was—and still is in many places—to fence off a little patch five or six rods square, with a high picket fence so as to keep out the hens, plant some current bushes by this fence, and lay out the remainder in small plats for vegetables, with walks running between them, that occupied a good share of the ground, and required no small share of attention. A fraction of the garden was devoted to flowers and here was displayed much fancy work, the flower beds being made in the form of triangles, circles, crescents, eclipses, etc., as though they were intended to teach the children geometry.

In all this there was much work and little profit. Such a garden may answer for a village amateur, but the farmer needs a garden of more size—an acre or more—with no fence around it so that he can cultivate it by horse power and change the location occasionally. It should be strictly a vegetable garden and the vegetables should be cultivated in long, straight rows, with no walks between them, except footpaths for the horse. Flowers are all right in their places, but this place is on the lawn. There the wife can show her taste and knowledge of geometry without intruding upon the province of the husbandman. It was the extra labor upon the walks and flower beds, which was necessarily done by hand, as horses cannot work well in a contracted triangle, that disgusted our fathers with gardening. Let the flower and vegetable gardens be divorced, and let the latter be so located that the vegetables can be cultivated as field crops commonly are, and the housewife will not have to complain that she has nothing but potatoes, cabbages and turnips to grace her table. In the old style garden there was little opportunity for a rotation of crops, and that little chance was poorly improved. Cabbages and potatoes were raised on the same ground year after year, till the former became clubfooted, and the latter few in a hill, and small at that. The farmers wondered that with garden cultivation the crops were so light. The trouble was, there was no exchange of locality among the few vegetables cultivated, and the land became exhausted of the peculiar food which each crop demanded. Locate the garden in the field where there is plenty of room for a variety of vegetables, and let corn, beans, potatoes, etc., follow each other in rotation, and exhaustion will ensue more slowly, even with the same quantity of fertilizers. Such a locatiou may necessitate a little more travel for the house-wife, but she will be compensated for her trouble by better vegetables and plenty of them. The hens, also, will seldom trouble a garden located in the field; certainly not if it is hedged around with a luxuriant crop of grass. After an experience of years with a little, contracted, fencedin garden near the house, and with a longer experience with a large one in the field, I am satisfied that an acre of vegetables can be cultivated more economically by horse power, than can twenty square rods by manual labor.

Farmers should cultivate a greater variety of vegetables than has been their custom. They will find that a large garden will go far towards the support of a large family. Not only so, but they will find the health of the family improved by a diet composed more of vegetables and fruit and less of beef and pork. It is not to the credit of tillers of the soil that the denizens of cities should enjoy the comforts of fruits and vegetables to a much larger extent than the producers of these things. The farmer is content with halt a dozen messes of grean peas, one sowing of lettuce and one planting of corn, while the citizens have a supply of these vegetables, raised by market gardners, for six months, and while the well-to-do farmer has one or two varieties of vegetables on his table, the well-to-do citizen has half a dozen. It is a mistake to suppose that the farmer can afford nothing to his family but potatoes, cabbages and the more common vegetables. Vegetables are far cheaper than meat. The latter is made from the former, and it requires a pile of the one to make a little of the other. It is estimated that one hundred pounds of pork are the result of feeding fifteen bushels of corn, or the equivalent food fed directly to man it would sustain life four times as long and in a much healthier condition than the pork. With a little pains in sowing a succession of crops of lettuce, peas, corn, etc., the farmer can have green vegetables on his table for half the year, and with a little more pains in canning them, they can adorn his table in winter as well as in summer.

GAPES IN CHICKENS.

Having read several communications in your very valuable paper on the cause and treatment of gapes in chickens, I thought I would give in my experience on that subject. As long as we keep the chicks dry, especially their feet, we have no sign of gapes among them. We think chickens are entitled to good health, and it certainly pays to take good care of them; good food, fresh water and dry quarters are their natural rights. We often see many broods of little chickens running out in miserably wet weather and muddy yards, and cannot fail to notice the great and unnecessary suffering among them. And the question arises, "are we justified in inflicting any suffering on the helpless animals under our care, and ought we to undertake to raise chickens or other poultry unless we can make them comfortable?" We do not let our young chickens out in the morning when the dew is heavy. We wait till we think it safe. Have heard of several persons who have lost about forty chickens out of sixty from the gapes and if we ask if they are well protected from the rain and dew, they answer, no, indeed, the hens dragged them around all the time and in all weather.

We have what we call "summer houses and parks," this season for our poultry. The houses are abundantly roomy, sloping roofs, water-tight and a wire screen window in each end of every house. We put a little clean straw on the board floor; and when we let out the happy families in the morning, we turn the house completely over and give the floor a good sunning; the houses are separate from the floors. We only have one hen with her chicks in one house. The houses are set under trees, the sliding doors open into feed-pens or parks, made of laths. We feed them in there and so avoid the hens from picking each other's chickens, and there has not been a sign of gapes or other trouble among them so far.—*Cor. Germantown Telegraph.*

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH INSTANTLY RELIEVES.

6,000 FEET ABOVE THE SEA.

The following testimonials are from Messrs. J. O. Bosworth & Co., Denver, Col., large and influential druggists. They report unprecedentedly large sales and universal satisfaction. No other disease is so alarmingly prevalent in that region. They speak of the following gentlemen as among their best citizens:—

SORELY AFFLICTED.

J. O. Bosworth & Co., Denver, Col.: Gentlemen,—Prompted by a fellow-feeling for those afflicted with Catarrh, I wish to add my testimony in behalf of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. I have been sorely afflicted with this fearful disease for four years, and have tried every known remedy without avail, until I bought a bottle of the above CURE, from you, which gave me almost instant relief. It being a constitutional as well as a local remedy, I believe it to be all that is claimed for it, a Radical Cure for Catarrh.

Very truly yours, WM. AMETIVE,
Denver, Sept. 9, 1875. With Jenne, Biles & Co.

GREATLY AFFLICTED.

Messrs. J. O. Bosworth & Co., Denver: Gentlemen,—I take pleasure in recommending SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH to all who are afflicted with this disease. I was greatly afflicted with it for a long time, and cured it with two bottles of the above CURE. About a year afterwards I was taken again with Catarrh quite severely, and immediately sent for another bottle, which fixed me all right, giving me relief from the first dose. I am confident that this remedy will do all that is claimed for it, and more too, for which you success in its introduction, I am, very truly yours,

A. W. SMITH, of Smith & Doll.
Denver, Oct. 4, 1875.

TRIED EVERYTHING.

Messrs. J. O. Bosworth & Co., Denver, Col: Gentlemen,—I have used SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH, and it has given perfect satisfaction. I have tried almost everything, and it is the only thing that has given me relief. I therefore take pleasure in recommending its use to all afflicted with Catarrh of any kind, and offer this as my testimony to its benefits.

Very truly, W. S. DECKER.
Denver, Oct. 1, 1875.

REV. J. H. WIGGIN SAYS:

"One of the best remedies for Catarrh, nay the best remedy we have found in a lifetime of suffering, is SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. It is not unpleasant to take through the nostrils, and there comes with each bottle a small glass tube for use in inhalation. It clears the head and throat so thoroughly and so taken each morning on rising, there are no unpleasant secretions and no disagreeable hawking during the entire day, but an unprecedented clearness of voice and respiratory organs."
—*Rev. J. H. Wiggin, 44 Dorchester, Mass., Boston.*

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, with full directions for use in all cases. Price, $1.00. For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Dealers throughout the United States and Canada. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS

For Local Pains, Lameness, Soreness, Weakness, Numbness and Inflammation of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Spleen, Bowels, Bladder, Heart, and Muscles, are equal to an army of doctors, and acres of plants and shrubs. Even in Paralysis, Epilepsy or Fits, and Nervous and Involuntary Muscular Action, this Plaster, by Rallying the Nervous Forces, has effected Cures when every other known remedy has failed.

Price, 25 Cents.

Ask for Collins' Voltaic Plaster, and insist on having it. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

June 18 '79-1y.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

By its great and thorough blood-purifying properties, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all **Humors**, from the worst **Scrofula** to a common **Blotch, Pimple, or Eruption**, Mercurial disease, Mineral Poisons, and their effects, are eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established. **Erysipelas, Salt-rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin**, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine.

Especially has it manifested its potency in curing **Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, White Swellings, Goitre or Thick Neck**, and **Enlarged Glands.**

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, low spirits, and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and coated tongue, you are suffering from **Torpid Liver**, or **"Biliousness."** In many cases of **"Liver Complaint"** only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures.

In the cure of **Bronchitis, Severe Coughs**, and the early stages of **Consumption**, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. While it cures the severest Coughs, it strengthens the system and **purifies the blood.** Sold by druggists.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets

SIZE OF PELLETS.

THE "LITTLE GIANT" CATHARTIC.

No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauseous pills, composed of cheap, crude, and bulky ingredients. These Pellets are **scarcely larger than mustard seeds.** Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet, or occupation. For **Jaundice, Headache, Constipation, Impure Blood, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations from the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious attacks, Pain in region of Kidneys, Internal Fever, Bloated feeling about Stomach, Rush of Blood to Head**, take **Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.** In explanation of the remedial power of these Purgative Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may be said that **their action upon the animal economy is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative impress.** And, it does not impair the properties of these Pellets. They are sugar-coated and inclosed in glass bottles, their virtues being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always fresh and reliable. This is not the case with pills put up in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. For all diseases where a **Laxative, Alterative, or Purgative** is indicated, these little Pellets will give the most perfect satisfaction. **Sold by druggists.**

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

CATARRH

SYMPTOMS.—Frequent headache, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, thick mucous, purulent, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness, dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes, stopping up, or obstruction of the nasal passages, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations from ulceration extending, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of these symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY

produces radical cures of the worst cases of Catarrh, no matter of how long standing. The liquid remedy may be used by the Inhaler, or by the use of Dr. PIERCE'S Douche. This is the only form of instrument yet invented with which liquid medicine can be carried HIGH UP and PERFECTLY APPLIED to all parts of the affected nasal passages, and the chambers or cavities communicating therewith, in which sores and ulcers frequently exist, and from which the catarrhal discharge generally proceeds. Its use a pleasant and easily understood, from **directions** accompanying each instrument. Dr. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy cures **every** case of **Catarrh in the Head** by a few applications. It is mild and pleasant to use, containing no strong or caustic drugs or poisons. Catarrh, Remedy and Douche **sold by druggists.**

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE ONLY MEDICINE

That Acts at the Same Time on

THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.

These great organs are the Natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect. If they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with

TERRIBLE SUFFERING,

Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles; or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Sediment in the Urine, Milky or Ropy Urine; or Rheumatic Pains and Aches,

are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT

will restore the natural action and all these destroying evils will be banished—neglect them and you will live but to suffer.

Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will come more gladden your heart.

Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching head?

Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?

Why be so fearful because of disordered urine?

Kidney-Wort will cure you. Try a package at once and be satisfied.

It is a dry vegetable compound and

One package makes six quarts of Medicine, containing no Spirit, being prepared in pure water.

Your Druggist will get it for you. Insist upon having it.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU.

PHARMACEUTICAL

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL

DISEASES

OF THE

BLADDER & KIDNEYS

For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chest and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pale Countenance and dry skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system—which

"Helmbold's Buchu"

DOES IN EVERY CASE.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

IS UNEQUALED

By any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world, in

Rheumatism,
Spermatorhœa,
Neuralgia,
Nervousness,
Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Constipation,
Aches and Pains,
General Debility,
Kidney Diseases,
Liver Complaint,
Nervous Debility,
Epilepsy,
Head Troubles,
Paralysis,
General Ill-Health,
Spinal Diseases,
Sciatica,
Deafness,
Decline,
Lumbago,
Catarrh,
Nervous Complaints,
Female Complaints, &c.

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms are the offsprings of dyspepsia.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

Invigorates the Stomach.

And stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels and Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the most hesitating of its valuable remedial qualities.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE,

Or Six Bottles for $5.

Delivered to any address free from observation.

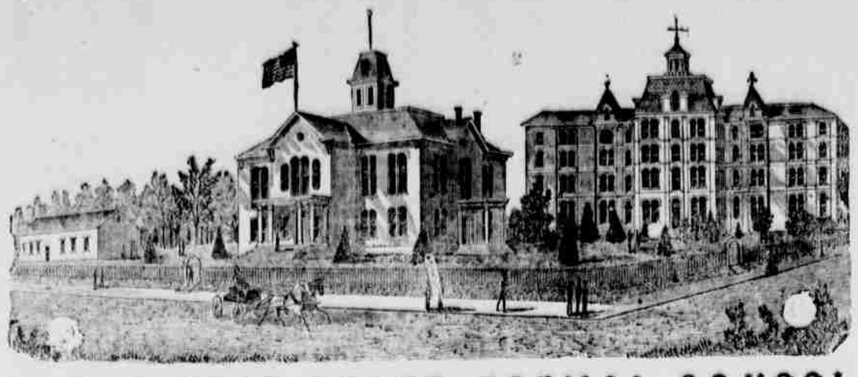
"Patients" may consult by letter receiving the same attention as by calling, by answering the following questions:

1. Give your name and post-office address, county and State, and your nearest express office?
2. Your age and sex?
3. Occupation?
4. Married or single?
5. Height, weight, now and in health?
6. How long have you been sick?
7. Your complexion, color of hair and eyes?
8. Have you a stooping or erect gait?
9. Relate without reservation all you know about your case. Enclose one dollar as consultation fee. Your letter will then receive our attention, and we will give you the nature of your disease and our candid opinion concerning a cure.

Competent physicians attend to correspondents. All letters should be addressed to Dispensatory, 1217, Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Druggist and Chemist,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SOLD EVERYWHERE
March 7, 1879-1y



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.

Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.

Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.

Courses of study prescribed by the State:

I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV, Classical.

Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.

The Elementary Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the followth corresponding Degrees: Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates their attainments, signed by the officers of the Board of Trustees.

The course of study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.

The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as Students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.

HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees.
F. P. BILLMYER, Secretary.
Sept. 8, '76.

WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW TO WEAR IT.

FOR SPRING--FOR SUMMER.

CALL AND SEE THE

NEW GOODS AND LATEST STYLES

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Consisting of an elegant line of Cloths—Diagonal and Cassemeres of English, French, German and Domestic manufacture,

FOR DRESS SUITS, FOR BUSINESS SUITS, &c.

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The Ready Made Department

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April 18, '79-1y

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Feb. 7, '79-1y

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May 2, '79-6m

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May 23, '79-1y a w

HORSE BOOK Send 25 cents in stamps or currency for a new HORSE BOOK. It treats of all diseases, has 35 fine engravings showing positions assumed by sick horses, a table of doses, a large collection of VALUABLE RECIPES, rules for telling the age of a horse, with an engraving showing teeth of each year and a large amount of valuable horse information. Dr. Wm. H. Hall says, "I have bought books that I paid $5 and $10 for which I do not like as well as I do yours." SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. Agents Wanted. B. J. Kendall, M. D., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

May 9, '79-1y

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April 18, '79-1y.

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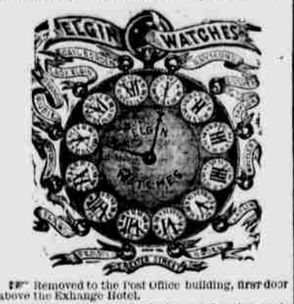

☞ Removed to the Post Office building, first door above the Exhange Hotel.

All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted.

may 17, '79-1f

The Purest and Best Medicine ever made.

A combination of **Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion**, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters makes the greatest **Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator**, and Life and Health Restoring Agents on earth.

No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

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To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an appetizer, Tonic and mild stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable **without intoxicating.**

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer nor let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the **"Invalids Friend and Hope,"** and no person or family should be without them.

Get some this day.

Hop Cough Cure is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children.

One Hop Pad for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. Ask Druggists.

D. D. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. Rochester, N. Y. Send for Circular.

May 2, '79-1f.

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feb. 14, '77-1f

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724 Broadway, New-York.

Newest and most elegant styles of

BILLIARD TABLES

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Elegant Parlor, Dining, Library and Billiard Tables combined, size 3 x 6; slate beds, perfect cushions, complete with balls and cues, $50.

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Feb. 7, 79-26w

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All kinds of Furniture Repaired, and made as good as new.

NONE BUT FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN EMPLOYED

Estimates Made on all Work.

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Oct. 1, 1878.

ESPY PLANING MILL.

The undersigned lessee of the Espy Planing Mill, is prepared to do all kinds of mill work,

Doors, Frames, Sash, Blinds, etc.

made to order on short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed,

CHARLES KEEO,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Private Sale!

The following valuable property, the Estate of the late John Swisher, deceased, will be offered at private sale up to

SEPTEMBER 1st 1879,

The property is situate in the village of Jersey town, Columbia county Pa., and contains about

FIFTY ACRES

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TWO GOOD ORCHARDS

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May 23, -ts

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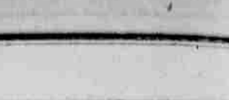
RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES



NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, November 19, 1878, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

	WESTWARD.		
Erie Mail leaves	Philadelphia		11 55 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	4 25 a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 35 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	9 07 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
"	"	Renovo	11 05 a m
"	arrive at	Erie	7 55 p m
Niagara Express leaves		Philadelphia	7 20 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	10 50 a m
"	arr. at	Williamsport	2 00 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	3 35 p m
Fast Line leaves		Philadelphia	11 45 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 35 p m
"	arrive at	Williamsport	7 25 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	8 40 p m
	EASTWARD.		
Pacific Express leaves		Lock Haven	6 40 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 14 a m
"	"	Williamsport	7 55 a m
"	arrive at	Harrisburg	11 55 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	3 40 p m
Day Express leaves		Lock Haven	11 20 a m
"	"	Williamsport	12 40 p m
"	arrive at	Harrisburg	4 10 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	7 20 p m
Erie Mail leaves		Renovo	8 25 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	9 45 p m
"	"	Williamsport	11 05 p m
"	arrives at	Harrisburg	2 45 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	7 10 a m
Fast Line leaves		Williamsport	12 55 a m
"	arrives at	Harrisburg	3 55 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	7 40 a m

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara express west, Erie Express west, Philadelphia Express east, Day Express east and Sunday Express east. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Supt.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1873, trains will leave Sunbury as follows:

	NORTHWARD.		
Erie Mail 5.20 a. m.,	arrive	Elmira	11 .5
"	"	Canandaigua	3.35 p m
"	"	Rochester	5.15 "
"	"	Niagara	9 40 "
Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.			
Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m.,	arrive	Elmira	10.30 a. m.
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m.	arrive	Buffalo	8.50 a. m
	SOUTHWARD.		
Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m.	arrive	Harrisburg	4.50 a.